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Poetry.

THE GENTLE FILIPINO.

Oh, I've chased the sweet Apache through his God-forsaken land,
And I've tracked the darlin' hoss-thief where his tootsies marked the sand,
And I've summered with the dago down at "Caney by the Sea,"
But the gentle Filipino—say, he beats 'em all fer me.
He beats 'em all fer me, son, the whole immortal lot,
In his squishy, mushy country, where the climate's good and hot,
Oh, I've tackled red and yaller, and I've tackled wild and tame,
But the gentle Filipino, he is high, low, jack and game.

With his timid little manner and his sweet and lovely smile
And his easy way of swearin' that he's loved yer all the while,
With the white flag on his shanty hangin' out ter catch yer eye,
And his little rifle ready fer ter plunk yer by and by.
Ter plunk yer by and by, son, ter shoot yer through the back,
And skip away as lively as a sprinter down the track;
Ter come round when they plant yer, jest 'ter drop his little tear,
For the gentle Filipino is a tender-hearted dear.

He's as playful as a kitten, and his pastime, as a rule
Is ter shoot the flag-of-truce men as a sort of April fool;
And if he can find a tree-top and sit up there with his gun
And pick off the chaps that's wounded, then he knows he's havin' fun.
He knows he's havin' fun, boy, a grand, good time all 'round,
They look so awkward tumblin' from the the stretcher ter the ground;
It's such a joke to spot 'em and ter kill 'em where they lay,
Fer the gentle Filipino loves his pretty, childish play.

'Course I know that he's an angel, pure and white as ocean foam,
'Cause I read it in the pamphlets that they send us here from home;
And I know that I'm a "butcher," 'cause the pamphlets say I am,
But I guess I'll keep on fightin' jest the same fer Uncle Sam.
The same fer Uncle Sam, son, fer—jest bear this in mind—
The watch-dog's better than the curs that sneak and snarl behind;
I'll try to bear up somehow, underneath my "murd'rer's taint,"
Fer the gentle Filipino is a blame queer kind er saint.

—Joe Lincoln in Leslie's Weekly.

NOVEMBER.

The harvest fields are brown and bare,
O'erhead the skies are dull and gray,
No little wildflower lifts its head
Beside the lonely country way.

Naked, unshorn, the maples sway;
In rustling billows 'neath our feet
Their fallen crowns dismantled lie,
The dying fragrance strangely sweet.

No echoes wake the silent hills
In peals of tinkling melody
Of flocks or herds anear or far,
As sound can reach or sight can see.

No rainbow tints athwart the dawn,
No drone of bee or trill of bird;
Only the low deep symphony
By mournful windharps sadly stirred.

It seems such very little while,
Since first we hailed the bonnie spring;
When did the roses come and go,
Or robins cease their carolling?

What season watched the buttercups,
In glittering armies glide along;
What time fringed daisies shed their crowns,
The brooklet falter in its song?

When last were seen blithe butterflies
On what sweet day? What fated night,
In dewy meads where fireflies dance,
Went out their gleaming candlelight.

Such strange transition! How or when?
I cannot fully understand,
Whence all this desolation swept
Across the radiant summer land.

And yet I feel the frosty chill
Which marks the waning, dying year;
Its keenest sense my pulses thrill,
The dark November days are here.

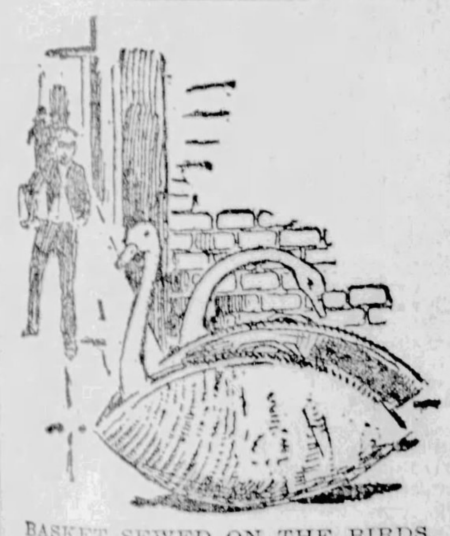
—Emma Lacy in Boston Transcript.

Miscellany.

HOW SWAN TRAVEL.

A queer sight at Waterloo, recently, says the London Star, was the appearance of an official of the Vintners' company who came into the north station by train with two young swan. They were very ingeniously packed in "bass" baskets of the sort workmen use to carry their tools. The body of each bird just fitted its basket, which was sewn up over his back and left only his long neck free at one end.

Quite a little crowd assembled to



BASKET SEWED ON THE BIRDS.

watch these long white snakes, as they seemed to be, on the point of escaping from the basket, yet never succeeding. One turned his head back and began trying to tear apart the basket stitches, while the other's neck hung out in the oddest fashion.

Finally the swanherd put them on his shoulder, one in front and one behind, and carried them off to a Liverpool street 'bus. There the long necks were to be seen looking over the handrail, an object of general interest.

The Reason for It.

He had come into the office to secure a game license. Before making application he did considerable blowing about what luck he had always had and how much greater it was to be this season. Briefly, he made the clerk tired.

He was asked the usual questions when he applied for the license.

"What's your name?"

"How old are you?"

"What's your mother's maiden name?"

"What's your father's name?"

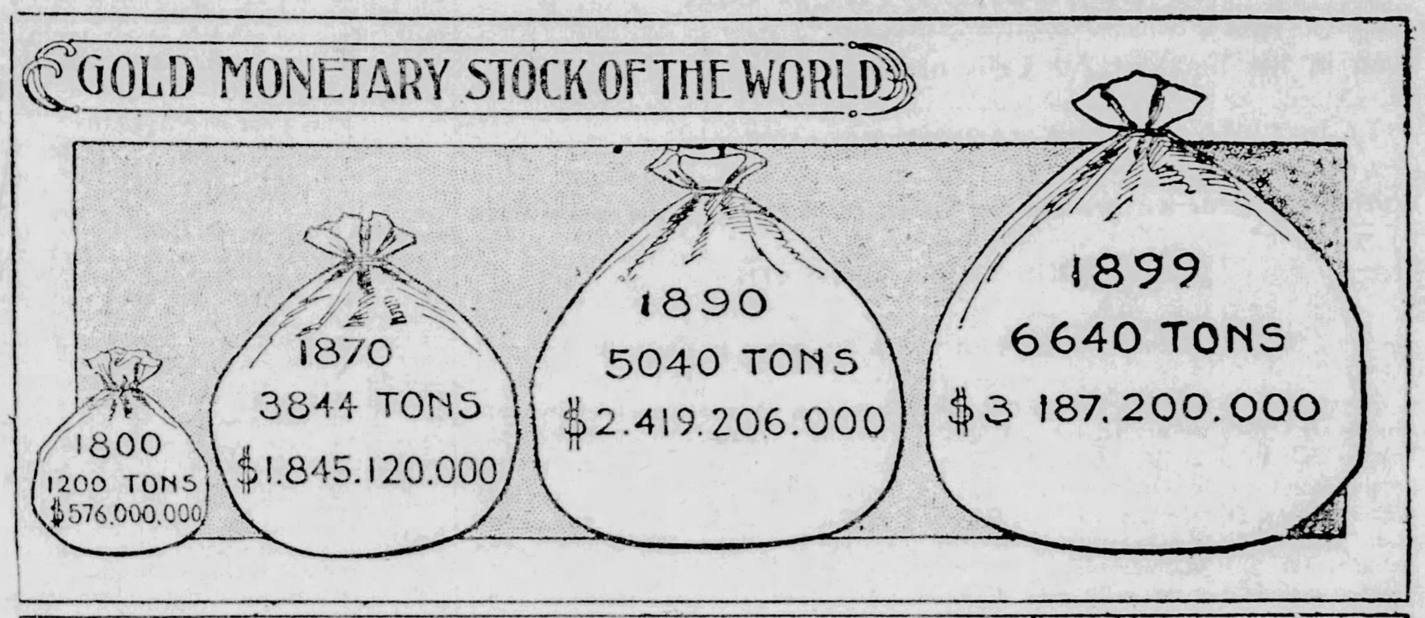
"Where do you live?"

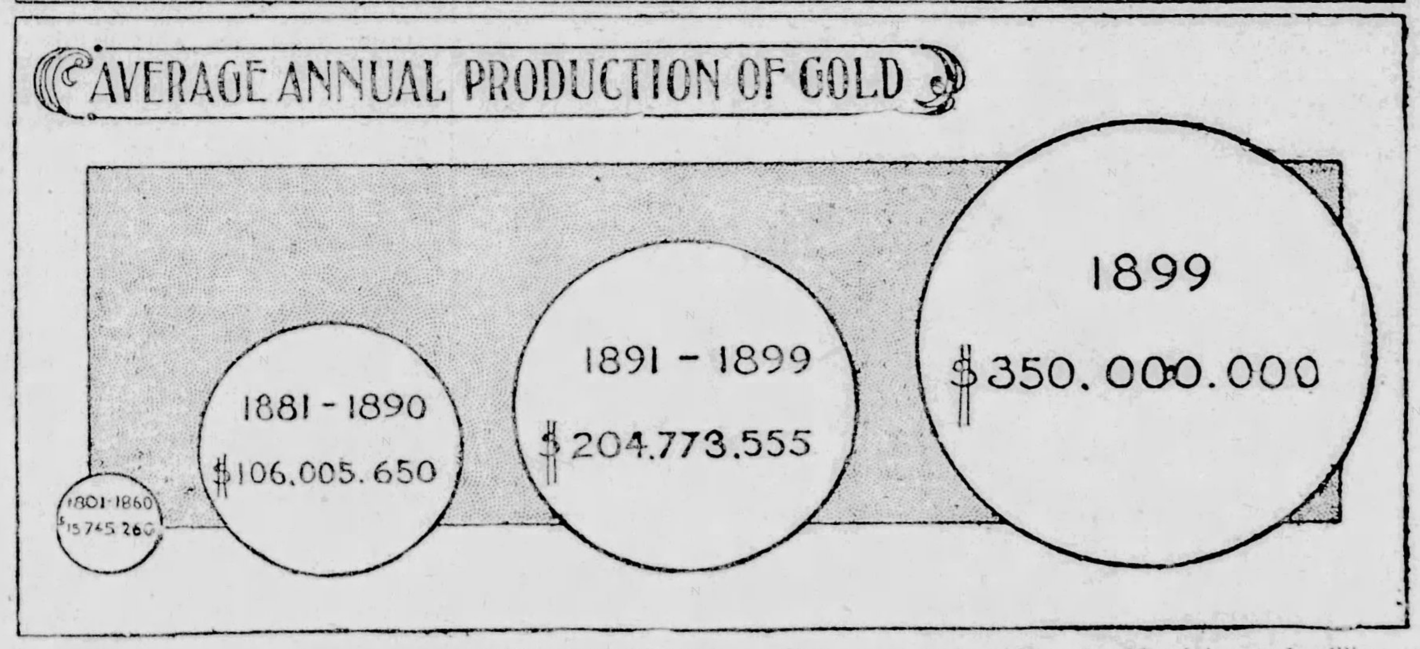
"Say, look here," said the hunter bold, "what's all this nonsense for, anyway? What difference does it make where I live and all that?"

"Just to assist the coroner in disposing of the remains when you are returned," replied the clerk, without looking up.

And three or four in the room, with great unkindness, laughed harshly.—Detroit Free Press.

THE WORLD'S INCREASING STOCK OF GOLD.





The flood of gold pouring forth from the mines of the world in an ever increasing stream will reach its high-water mark this year. At present the production of gold per capita is increasing at such a rapid rate that, although only three years ago several million Americans believed that there could not be enough gold in the world to supply the demand for money, there is no such fear among those of to-day who know of the flood of gold that is pouring into the mints. On the contrary, there are some who believe that gold will become so plentiful that the currency systems of the world may be disorganized. This, however, is not regarded as a serious fear, because of the lessening margin of profit to a ton of ore, which requires greater capital and more labor in production.

Estimating the production for 1899 at $350,000,000, the yield for the year will be nearly three times as much as it was ten years ago, and 23 times as great as the average production during the first 60 years of the century. The figures for last year—$289,147,779—was 21 per cent greater than in 1897 and 36.9 per cent greater than in 1896; but the present year will show an increase over last year of 22 per cent, and may be even greater than is expected, in spite of the Boer war.

The most apparent reason for the increase is the exploitation of new gold fields. The development of the Alaskan region, both in the United States and in Canada, has been great, but not sufficient to keep pace with the increase in South Africa. In 1897 the United States led in the production of gold, with South Africa second, but in 1898 the Transvaal mines poured forth such a golden flood that Uncle Sam had to take second rank, although he increased his output 9.9 per cent. In spite of disturbances with the natives and the opposition of the Boers to mining, the output for Africa in 1898 was $78,070,761, a gain over 1897 of $21,352,082, or 37.6 per cent. Nine-tenths of the South African gold comes from a single district—the Witwatersrand. Yet the South African fields have been scarcely scratched. John Hays Hammond and other engineers estimate that there is enough gold in the rand which could be profitably worked to nearly equal the quantity of coined gold in the world in the year 1890.

Exploitation of new gold fields has not increased the production of gold, so much as have the introduction of new machinery and the greater cheapness with which gold may be mined, thus making it profitable to treat ore that previously was thrown away. This is well shown at present in Colorado, where old mines long abandoned are opened up and new processes of extracting the metal from refractory ores have made even the dump heaps from abandoned mines as profitable, in some cases, as the first skimming of the cream from rich strikes. In some of the silver districts, notably Leadville, the last year has seen gold properties opened, and the working out of gold combined with silver makes profitable certain mines that were not profitable when the silver alone could be extracted.

While the ounce of gold is now worth $20.67, just the same as it has been worth for over 50 years, yet the cost of producing the ounce of gold has declined. As a rule, if a ton of rock contains half an ounce of gold it can be mined with profit, but this is constantly decreasing, and the Transvaal mines now yield on an average not more than seven or eight pennyweights of gold to the ton, or $7 or $8, yet are enormously profitable.

In the Deadwood Tera mine, in South Dakota, ore is mined milled, and converted into gold bullion for $1.25 a ton, while the famous Treadwell mine in Alaska, which is still the most profitable property in that section, reports an average total cost of not more than $1.50.

The greatest factor in this decreased cost of production, which has made it possible to work over the dump heaps of other mines, is the improved machinery. Nowhere has more inventive ingenuity been displayed than in the making of gold mining and milling machinery. The elusive speck of gold dust finds it hard to escape nowadays.

Exhaustion of the gold fields is not a matter to be considered within the coming generation. Aside from the new discoveries that are made from time to time the present fields seem almost limitless. There is one deposit of gold in Utah, at Mercur, which has been declared to contain 5,000,000,000 tons of ore containing $50,000,000,000 worth of gold. This would be twelve times as much gold as the world's present monetary stock. The statement, though startling, is not a wild estimate, for hundreds of samples have been taken at different depths, and in all cases the finely distributed gold has been found. The only limit to the output is the capacity of the mills.

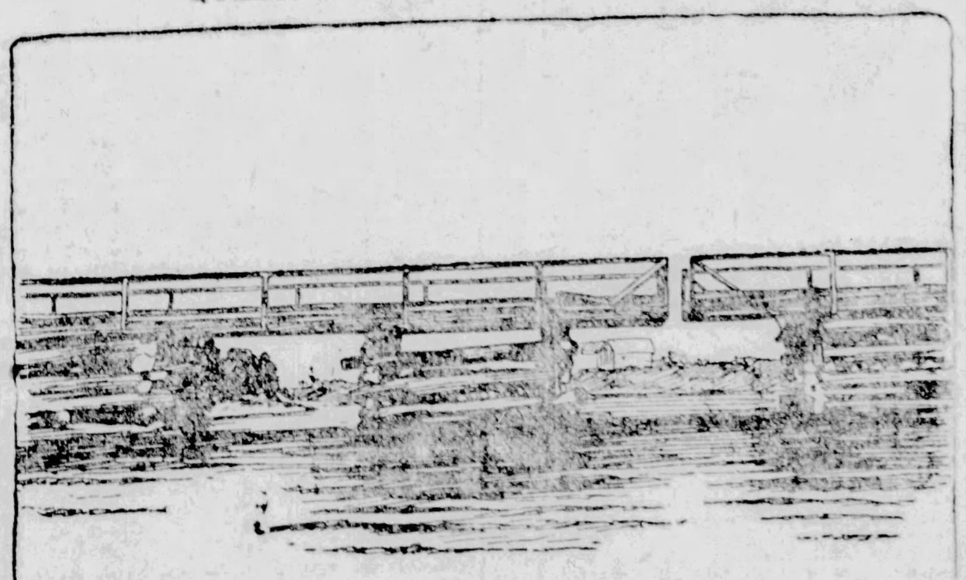
Discoveries of the last half century and the application of science to the mining industry, resulting in the increased production of gold, have added largely to the world's stock of the metal. From the discovery of America in 1492 up to 1869 the world's stock was increased by $4,491,204,000. During the last forty years $5,341,855,000 has been produced, which is more than was produced in the last 367 previous years.

The present decade has produced annually nearly twice as much as the ten years from 1880 to 1890. The amount of gold coin and bullion in the world at present is estimated to be about $4,390,000,000, which is less than the production of the last forty years.

It is estimated that at present there is about 12,160 tons of gold in the world, of which about 6,640 tons is monetary gold stock. In 1800 the monetary gold stock was 1,200 tons; in 1870, 3,844 tons; in 1890, 5,040 tons. There is at present 20 per cent more gold in circulation than there was in 1890; 72 per cent more than in 1870, and more than five times as much as there was at the beginning of the century.

The increase in the production of gold is much more rapid than the increase in population, for while the monetary stock of the metal has already quintupled since 1800, the population of the world has increased only two and a half times.

QUEER BRIDGES IN NOVA SCOTIA.



In that little known and sparsely settled portion of the Canadian province of Nova Scotia, called Guysboro county, there has been effected a feat in economical engineering that would seem to contain a mental as well as a technical moral. Some time ago the local authorities were confronted with a difficult problem. It had become necessary to provide a bridge across a narrow strait, connecting the waters of Canso Harbor with Chedabucto Bay. This strait is called the "Tittle;" why or whence, no one knows.

Of course, navigation must not be obstructed, and yet the amount of money available for this special purpose was utterly inadequate for the erection of a drawbridge, let alone providing for the salary of a tender. It was a hard nut to crack, but crack it they did, as may be seen from this illustration.

This bridge is built upon stone-ballasted piers and in the middle of the central span a clear cut of about eighteen inches in width crosses the whole superstructure. The boats that use the "Tittle" are fishing smacks, with pole masts and without shrouds or other side rigging. Consequently, they have only to be steered so as to bring their masts in line with the opening in the bridge, when they readily are poled and pushed through. The spreaders at the opening prevent the flapping sails from catching and tearing.

Traffic is much greater by water than by land. When the infrequent vehicle wishes to pass, a hinged board across the width of the bridge is raised up and covers the small chasm. As soon as the wagon has gone over this, the driver is expected to throw back the hinged board.

Turning the Tables.

Hix—Weeks tells me he has met with serious reverses recently.

Dix—Sorry to hear that. How much did he lose?

Hix—Only his freedom.

Dix—Why, what do you mean by that?

Hix—He married his stenographer.

Dix—But where do the reverses come in?

Hix—She dictates to him now.—Chicago News.

The Dunderhead.

Heroine (in an amateur performance)—You know, Mr. Hankinson, that if we do any kissing on the stage in this play it must be "stage kissing," or, at least, seem to be so—you understand?

Hero—Why, I didn't know there was to be any kissing in it at all.

Heroine (instantly freezing) — There won't be, Mr. Hankinson.—Chicago Tribune.

Cutting the Knot.

Margaret—What can I do when they both say they love me?

Dolly—Marry the man you feel the least pity for, dear.—Philadelphia North American.

Undue Haste.

The Circassian—What became of the fellow who started in to fast 40 days?

The Wild Man—De manager advanced him a quarter de secon' day, an' he broke his leg gettin' to a restaurant.—New York Journal.

With a View to Possibilities.

Edith—Do you think he means matrimony?

Ethel—Well, he has asked me to discontinue my boxing lessons!—Puck.

A Diplomatic Drummer.

Assistant Secretary of State Thomas W. Cridler, in the discharge of his diplomatic duties, has crossed the ocean more times than any other official in that branch of the National government. On one voyage he made the acquaintance of a traveling salesman, whose companionability was marred by curiosity.

"Traveling on business, like myself, I suppose?"

"Yes."

"What line of goods?"

"Papers."

"Wall, writing or printing?"

"Papers for cabinets."

"Humph, I thought cabinet makers used only wood, steel and brass!"

"Most of them do," and the diplomat began to speak of other things.—Philadelphia Post.

Correcting a Stupid Error.

"There's something wrong about this story," said the editor. "You commence by saying 'the father and his family were chatting about the cheerful fireside,' and yet, further on, you say they lived in an apartment house."

"Excuse me," said the reporter, taking the manuscript and making some marks on it. "How will that do?"

The changed manuscript read thus: "The father and his family were chatting on the top of the cheerless radiator."—Yonkers Statesman.

Too Honest.

"He's a very upright young man," said the mother.

"Oh, I know that," returned the daughter. "In fact, he's too honest."

"Impossible," cried the mother. "A young man can't be too honest."

"Oh, yes, he can," returned the daughter. "Of course, a young man should be honest enough not to steal the spoons or resort to prevarication, but when he's too honest to steal a kiss he's altogether too upright to be successful in love."—Chicago Post.

The Exception.

"Women, as a rule," remarked the cynical bachelor, "are given to exaggerations."

"But there are exceptions to all rules, you know," said the spinster.

"True," replied the c. b., "and the exception to this one is when they talk about their own age."—Chicago News.

Strictly Business.

"What is that commotion in the distance?" asked one American soldier.

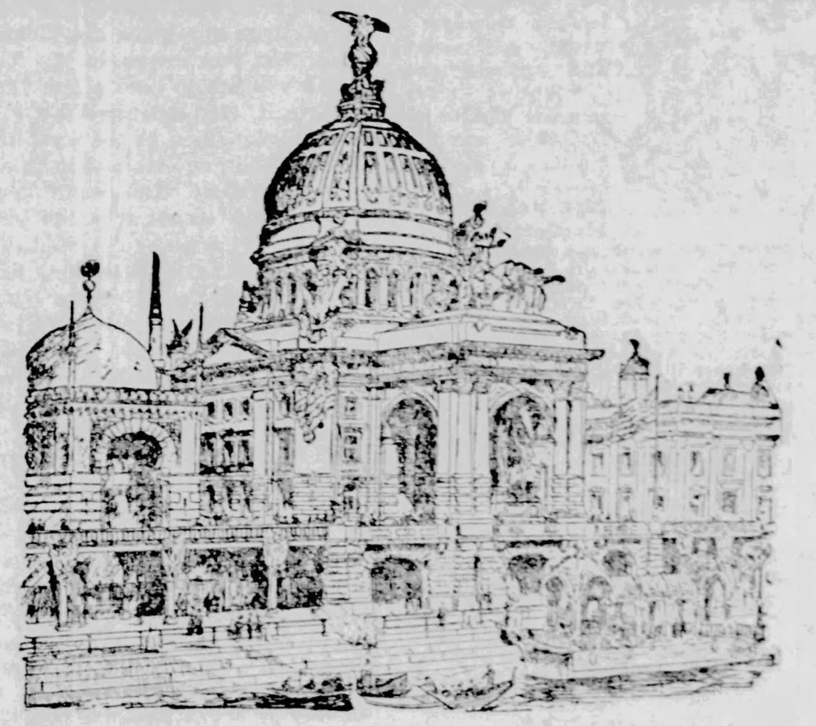
"It's that Filipino general again, waving a flag of truce."

"He wants to surrender?"

"No; he doesn't want to surrender. He wants to make an assignment."—Washington Star.

Jolly Times at a Funeral.

Hungarian peasants like to have a good time when somebody dies. A wealthy farmer at Szabadka recently left 1,500 acres of land and a large sum to his nephews. In his pockets were found 9,000 florins in cash. This sum, it was decided he had set aside for a sumptuous funeral, so the bells were kept ringing two days and everybody was royally entertained.



UNITED STATES BUILDING AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

FREDERIC MAYER'S AMERICAN LETTER ON THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION.

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Paris, Nov. 9.—The lucky visitor to Paris next year will witness, on the banks of the Seine, in a far more completed and detailed state than was the case on the shores of Lake Michigan at the World's Columbian Exposition or at any other exposition, a "street of nations" that will be one of the most picturesque sights ever imagined. What a lesson is being prepared for students of architecture; what pleasure is in store for lovers of interior and exterior decoration! In Paris, the Street of Nations will offer to the masses a most striking synthesis of the diversity of the schools of architecture in all countries at different epochs. After the interviews I have had at various times with foreign commissioners, I

PAVILION OF BOSNIA, PARIS EXPOSITION.

am confident to-day that each pavilion, whether it be that of an empire, a kingdom or a republic, will house, during the period of the Exposition, artistic treasures, historical souvenirs, paintings, statuary, tapestries, porcelains, and a multitude of choice "objects d'art," the like of which are not to be found in the leading museums of the world.

The attraction of these pavilions will be simply prodigious. They are being built from designs of the leading architects of their respective countries; their interior and exterior decorations are now in the hands of the recognized masters of the art; their furniture, tapestries and hangings will be a pleasing "melange" of authentic ancient, mediaeval and modern styles, and the stained glass windows, which will be so effective during the evening and night fetes on the waters of the Seine, have been painted by the most renowned vitrarii of the world, and skilfully executed by the leading specialists of the day.

It would be an error to imagine that foreign nations will confine themselves to making attractive exhibits in their special pavilions only. Such is not the case. The majority of countries will display choice exhibits in the various branches of art, industry and agriculture, in the eighteen official palaces of the Exposition. Very nearly one-half of the floor space and the galleries of these palaces has been set aside for foreign participation, the exhibits of France occupying the remainder; and almost every country has decided to avail itself of the space at its disposal in the official buildings.

United States Annexes.

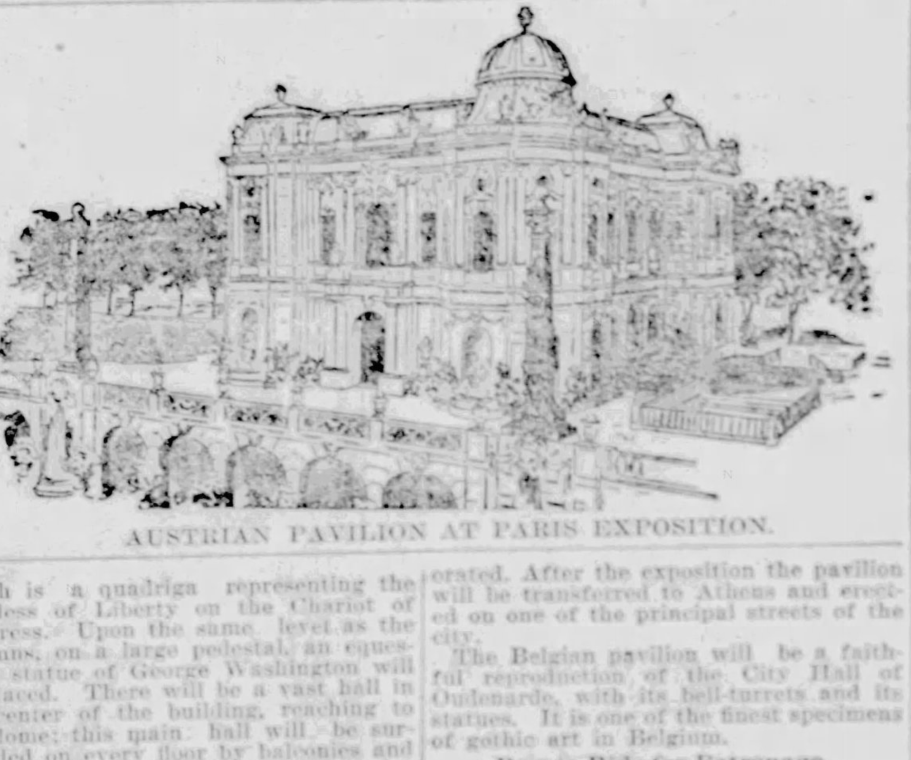
Thus the leading powers will have eighteen different sections on the grounds of the Exposition; and some countries, notably the United States, have so impressed the Exposition authorities with the importance of their exhibits that space for special annexes, small buildings, has been granted to some commissioners. Foremost among the latter is the commissioner general of the United States, Mr. Peck, who has prevailed upon the French management to allot space for the following four annexes in addition to the United States National Building: Annex to Agriculture, on the Champ de Mars; Annex to Fisheries and Forestry, on the banks of the Seine; Annex to Manufactures, on the Esplanade des Invalides, and United States Navigation and Weather Bureau, on the banks of the Seine.

The appropriation of foreign governments have been made on a very generous scale. Germany and the United States have, perhaps, been the most liberal, the former country placing 5,000,000 marks at the disposal of its commissioners, and the latter about $1,000,000. Russia will spend 2,000,000 roubles; Bulgaria, $60,000; Roumania, $300,000; Belgium, $125,000; Switzerland, $330,000; Spain, 40,000 pesetas; Norway, 300,000 kronen; Italy, $200,000, while Great Britain, always economical in the question of exposition expenditure, began by granting $375,000, which amount, owing to the strong interest manifested in the coming Fair by the Prince of Wales, has recently been increased by $300,000. Austria has appropriated 1,200,000 florins, and Hungary 1,500,000 florins. These figures should not be taken as absolutely definite, for Germany and Russia have announced that if the substantial grants already voted are insufficient more funds will be immediately forthcoming.

Among the most noticeable national pavilions on the banks of the Seine are those of the United States, Great Britain, Austria, Germany, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Italy, Greece, Finland and the Ottoman Empire.

Our National Building.

The United States National Building was designed by the American architect, Mr. C. A. Coolidge, in conjunction with the French architect, M. Morin-Goustiaux. As one leaves the Invalides Bridge advancing in the direction of the Champ de Mars, it is the third building, the two pavilions preceding it being those of Italy and Turkey. Its style of architecture is of no particular epoch. On the ground floor of the side facing the Seine is a large porch, almost an arch of triumph, adorned with Corinthian columns, above



AUSTRIAN PAVILION AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

which is a quadriga representing the Goddess of Liberty on the Chariot of Progress. Upon the same level as the columns, on a large pedestal, an equestrian statue of George Washington will be placed. There will be a vast hall in the center of the building, reaching to the dome; this main hall will be surrounded on every floor by balconies and flanked to the right and left with smaller halls. The height of the National Building, above the quay, will reach about 75 feet; the diameter of the dome will be about 65 feet, and the quadriga of triumph will be placed at a height of 50 feet. American manufacturers are to fit up and furnish the building from top to bottom. B. D. Woodward, assistant commissioner general for the United States, said to me in a recent interview: "American citizens will next year view with pride the graceful structure of the United States on the banks of the Seine, which will be crowned by our national eagle, with outstretched wings." There is no doubt that the United States National building will prove to be a great attraction at the fair. Reception rooms, exchange offices, public comfort bureaus, guides, newspapers, postoffice, writing and reading rooms, in short, every modern convenience will be found in the building, and no other national pavilion will be as complete in these respects.

Austria's Fine Pavilion.

The Austrian Pavilion is a reproduction of a famous old mansion, which, in centuries gone by, must have been considered exceedingly tasteful. The Austrian commissioner-general, Dr. Exner, says: "Austrians will exhibit in great numbers at Paris, for the great number of visitors from all countries will enable us to make a most useful international propaganda. One of the grandest exhibits to be made by Austria will consist of reproductions, in every detail of interiors of old castles of the Tyrol and Styria, in which the strange Austrian gothic art—a happy mixture of the German gothic and the Italian gothic will dominate."

Germany is erecting a pavilion on the banks of the Seine! The design is by Herr Bohnstedt, and the Kaiser has signified his approval of the work. It is a tall mediaeval structure made of wood, iron and plaster, and resembling in no small measure the German building at the Chicago World's Fair. The style is of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when German rennaissance was at its zenith. It will be gaily decorated. The imperial commissioner-general, Dr. Ritcher, says: "The exposition's chances of success are particularly favorable. At the present time German manufacturers and artists are, one may almost say, hypnotized by it. Germany must in the year 1900, at Paris, do away for ever with the verdict passed on German goods by one of the commissioners at the exposition of Philadelphia, that they are 'cheap and bad.' We must show in 1900 that Germans have benefitted by the lesson."

British Royal Pavilion.

The British Royal pavilion was designed by Architect Edwin L. Lutyens, of London. It is a close adaptation of Kingston House, Bradford-on-Avon, the idea of the English commission being, in their own words, "to reproduce in Paris an old English manor house, and furnish and fit it throughout with all the requis-

PAVILION OF GREECE, PARIS EXPOSITION.

ites and appliances to be found in a country house of the present day." There is a handsome porch on one side of the building and a central hall 40 feet by 20 feet, in which will be hung some magnificent tapestry panels designed by the late Sir E. Burne-Jones and loaned by George McCulloch. The large gallery of the pavilion (81 feet x 18 feet) is an adaptation of the famous Cartoon gallery at Knole house, Sevenoaks, England. Here will be exhibited a loan collection of the finest pictures of the English school of the eighteenth century, which is so much in favor with connaisseurs of the present day in Europe and the United States.

Spain is erecting a rennaissance palace with graceful terraces and a pretty tower.

The Greek pavilion is more classical. Its architect, M. Magne, whose work on the Parthenon at Athens has made him famous, is building a solid edifice of iron, teak wood and ceramics; the exterior of the domes will be brilliantly decorated. After the exposition the pavilion will be transferred to Athens and erected on one of the principal streets of the city.

The Belgian pavilion will be a faithful reproduction of the City Hall of Oudenarde, with its bell-turrets and its statues. It is one of the finest specimens of gothic art in Belgium.

Bosnia Bids for Patronage.

The pavilion of Bosnia-Herzegovina is of a curious rustic order, and the commissioner-general of that government, which is dependent on Austria-Hungary, tells me the building is an exact reproduction of the residence of a Bosnian nobleman. M. Panek, the Austrian architect who designed the building, derived inspiration from the department of Bosnian public works at Serayejo; the facades are dissymetrical and picturesque, and the celebrated poster artist, Mucha, who although residing in Paris, is by birth an Austrian, will be responsible for the interior decoration. Bosnia-Herzegovina is determined to make its country known to the world in 1900, and will endeavor to attract the wealthy Anglo-Americans, who spend so much money in France, Switzerland and Italy, to its oriental cities and rugged mountains.

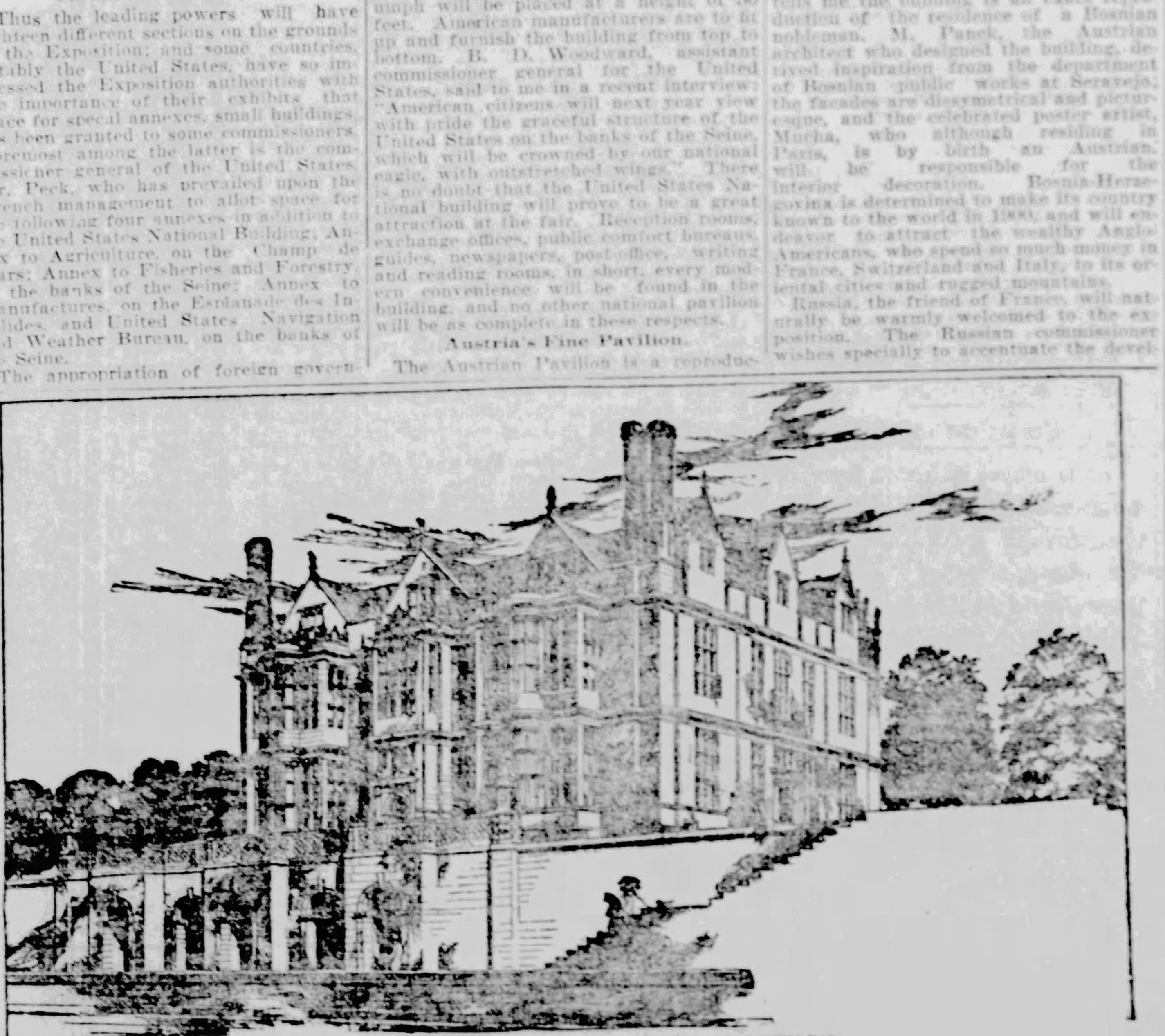
Russia, the friend of France, will naturally be warmly welcomed to the exposition. The Russian commissioner wishes specially to accentuate the development of the mining industry of his country. M. Sabedkine, who organized the exposition of Nijni-Novgorod and Chicago, will be in charge of that department, the most interesting sections of which will be those treating of petroleum and platinum. Coal and metals will also be shown extensively. In the Transportation building the progress achieved by the Russian railways will be demonstrated. The industries of gold, mercury and salt will be exhibited in such a fashion as to convey a complete idea of their working and the results obtained; the minister of finance will send a collection of maps, diagrams, plans illustrating the growth of the Russian mining industry.

Frederic Mayer

FREDERIC MAYER'S NEXT PARIS EXPOSITION LETTER.

Text—Architecture at the Paris Exposition. Architectural Beauties of the fair. The Leading Designers of the Exposition. Description of the Most Striking Palaces.

Illustrations—Grand Palace of Fine Arts (by L. L. Silva); Grand Central Porch of Small Palace of Art (by L. L. Silva); M. Girault, Leading French Architect (by L. L. Silva); M. Recipon's Group of Sculpture on Grand Palace of Fine Arts (by L. L. Silva).



ROYAL BRITISH PAVILION, PARIS EXPOSITION.

A CURIOUS PRESCRIPTION.

Doctors and nurses who have to deal with foreigners in hospitals know by experience how careful they must be in the use of words when giving directions about medicine, otherwise the most ordinary instructions would be apt to be misunderstood, with probably fatal results. The head physician of a well-known charitable organization in this city recently had a curious experience of this kind, says the Chicago News. A woman had brought her baby for medical attention. It was not really ill, but very much needed daily application of soap and water. The doctor gave the mother some medicine for the child and then directed her to "wash the baby." To many of the foreigners the word "bathe" is entirely unknown. Knowing from experience that the mother would have little faith in the efficacy of soap

"KIN I PUT A LITTLE SUGAR IN, TOO."

and water alone, the doctor wisely added that she should put a certain amount of salt in the water. The use of salt in this way being entirely new to the mother, she would naturally conclude that this alone was the curative agent and obey the doctor's directions. As the woman was about to leave, the doctor, as was her custom, repeated the directions, saying: "Now, remember to give the baby the bath of soap and water and salt every day."

The woman looked up and asked: "Please lady, ken I put a little sugar in it, too?"

"Sugar?" said the astonished doctor. "Why do you want to put sugar in it?"

"'Cause the baby won't take nothin' that ain't got sugar in it."

And then only did the bewildered physician realize that she had unwittingly said: "Give the baby the bath." To the mother the word "give" meant to feed, and the baby's salvation is probably due to the fact that it had always so strenuously objected to taking anything that did not have sugar in it.

HIDDEN BEQUESTS FOUND IN BIBLES

New Bibles are now so cheap that old ones have little or no market value, but the experience of a casual buyer, says the London Daily Telegraph, may lead to a run on tattered copies of the Scriptures in search of hidden treasure—not spiritual, but material. And the fact that it cannot be discovered without examining the volumes may lead to ultimate profit, even though there may be no mundane lucre between the boards.

According to the Church of England Pulpit, a young fellow named Richard Collings, employed in Smithfield Market, purchased at an auction a few days ago for 5s. 6d., an old leather trunk, containing clothing, books and tools. Among the articles was a venerable, much used family Bible. A few Sunday evenings ago, during the absence of Collings from home, his wife commenced reading some of the chapters to her two young daughters, and while turning over the leaves she came upon several which were pasted together. She immediately set to work to separate them with great care, and when success crowned her efforts the good woman was intensely surprised to find hidden between the gummed pages six five pound Bank of England notes. They were enclosed in an envelope, were very frayed and dirty, and on the back of one was written in ink the following remarkable bequest:

"I have worked very, very hard for this, and, having no relatives, leave thee, dear reader, whosoever shall be the owner of this Holy Book, my lawful heir."

A Wise Father.

"Charlie, dear," said the young mother, "I've decided on a name for baby. We will call her Imogen."

Papa was lost in thought for a few minutes. He did not like the name, but if he opposed it his wife would have her own way.

"That's nice," said he presently. "My first sweetheart was named Imogen, and she will take it as a compliment."

"We will call her Mary, after my mother," was the stern reply.—Collier's Weekly.

From a Doctor's Diary.

Dr. Coles, an eminent Irish surgeon, who died some years ago, was remarkable for his plaindealing with himself. In his fee book he had many such entries as the following:

"For giving ineffectual advice for deafness, 1 guinea."

"For telling him that he was no more ill than I was, 1 guinea."

"For nothing that I know of except that he probably thought he did not pay me enough last time, 1 guinea."

His Reference.

"We have never employed a professional humorist before, and we cannot engage you until we know something of your past. Can you give us a reference on this point?"

"Certainly, sir. I refer you to my auntie."

"Your auntie?"

"Yes, sir, my antecedents."

"That'll do. You're engaged."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Goebel Law.

A. S. C., Patterson, Kan.: The Goebel law was passed by the Kentucky legislature in 1898. The state senate contained 26 Democrats, 11 Republicans and one Populist; the house, 73 Democrats, 27 Republicans and two National Democrats. So it is plain that the Democrats passed the Goebel law.

The law puts all the elections in Kentucky under the control of a state board of commissioners, who serve four years. This board consists of three men, and, as present constituted, its members are all Democrats and the close factional and personal friends and followers of Senator William Goebel, recognized as important parts of his magnificent political machine. As provided by the Goebel law, the power of appointing members to this state board of election commissioners hereafter vests in the governor. The first board was created by the legislature creating the law, because the present governor is a Republican. The arrangement that hereafter the board should be named by the governor was made on the theory that by the manipulation of this law future governors would be Democratic, and the first of these would be William Goebel.

But the letter of the law: The state board of election commissioners, upon which there is no representative of the minority party, has the naming of all county commissioners. These subordinate boards may also be composed entirely of members of the controlling party. Each county board names the election officers of its county, and these are so arranged that while the officers in the booth may be two and two, Republican and Democrat, one of these has no voice in passing upon questions in dispute, and it is not difficult to tell which party that one will be selected from. These election officers count and then destroy the ballots. Their returns are made to the county board, which settles all differences and reports results to the state board.

That is the finality of the matter. There is no appeal to the courts and no recourse at law. The gentlemen in the booths are the sole arbiters of the ballots and the sole custodian of the books. If that isn't strangulation of civil liberty and suffrage rights, it is difficult to give it definition. It is the acme of iniquity, the essence of contemplated robbery. In law the innocence of the accused is presupposed. But in politics such a law as this can not bring every officer having its enforcement in charge immediately under suspicion of crime by intent, to bear fruit in crime actual.

If honest results were contemplated there would be no shutting out of court inquiry into the arbitrary manipulation of election machinery by one party in absolute control. There would be no destruction of evidence and denial of appeal. The law was created as an engine of fraud and thievery. And now the very men who are responsible for it, headed by its author, now actively in quest of the very benefits contemplated by him when he fathered the shameless illegitimate, conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity, are boasting of its powers and declaring their ability to thwart the will of the people.

Hallowe'en.

"What is the origin of Hallowe'en, and why is it observed? I have asked several, and no one can tell me."—Ignorance, Galena, Kan.

November 1, in the Roman Catholic and the English church, is a festival dedicated to the memory of all the saints in the Christian calendar. It was instituted by Pope Gregory III., A. D. 731, and All Saints' day has been one of the great festivals of the church ever since. The evening before is the vigil of the feast, and it was formerly kept holy. The word "Hallowe'en" means "hallowed" or "holy even," being merely a corruption. In the Dark Ages, it was believed to be a night when witches, devils and fairies were all abroad on their mischief-making and other errands. Burns's poem, "Hallowe'en," describes fully the superstitious customs and beliefs of the Scottish peasantry concerning this night.

Dollars Coined.

C. S., Hart, Mich.: The number of standard silver dollars coined from the passage of the Bland act to the present is as follows:

Year	No. Coined
1878	22,495,550
1879	27,560,100
1880	27,397,355
1881	27,927,975
1882	27,574,100
1883	28,470,039
1884	28,136,875
1885	28,697,767
1886	31,423,886
1887	33,611,710
1888	31,990,833
1889	34,651,811
1890	38,043,004
1891	23,562,735
1892	6,333,245
1893	1,455,792
1894	3,093,972
1895	862,880

We have not the official figures from 1895 to the present.

Chief Justices.

"Who were the chief justices of the United States, and when did they serve?" —F. S., Chandler, Ind.

The list is herewith given:

John Jay, New York, 1789-1795.
John Rutledge, South Carolina, 1795,-1795.
Oliver Ellsworth, Connecticut, 1796-1800.
John Marshall, Virginia, 1801-1835.
Roger B Taney, Maryland, 1836-1864
Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, 1864-1873.
Morrison R. Waite, Ohio, 1874-1888.
Melville W. Fuller, Illinois, 1888-

Rutledge was appointed July 1, 1795, when the senate was not in session. He presided at the August term of the court, but was rejected by the senate on December 15. Jay resigned to take the post or envoy to England. Ellsworth resigned to take the position of minister to France. The others held the office until death, except, of course, the present chief justice.

"Automobile."

"In the pronunciation of 'automobile,' which syllable is accented?" L. Y. M., Mt. Vernon, O.

"Please mark diacritically the word 'automobile.'" C. C. L., Brink Haven, O.

The Blade is set on linotypes, and we have no matrices with diacritical marks. Hence we can not comply with the second request. The word has four syllables, and is pronounced "aw-toe-mo-beel," accent on the third syllable.

Center of Population.

"What is meant by the center of population in a country, and how is it found?" W. W. G., Marion, O.

The center of population in the United States is that point at which there is as much north as there is south of it. It is very easy to locate it after the population of each state is known by the census. The line is found running north and south which divides the population in half. Then the east and west line is found, and where they cross is the center of population. You will find a very interesting article on the various centers, with map, in the Weekly Blade of November 16, fourth page.

Delaware's Voting Law.

"In a debate the assertion was made that there is a law in Delaware to the effect that a person must own a certain amount of property to be allowed to vote, called the property qualification law. I questioned the truth of the statement, and I was called down by two Populists that such a law is in force. Please tell the facts."—F. H. H., Vandalia, Mo.

The law of Delaware excludes from voting only those who are insane, and paupers, or persons convicted of felony. All other citizens of 21 years or over can vote. To be a citizen, one must duly register as a qualified voter, and pay a registration fee of one dollar. You can tell your Populist friends they are wrong, as usual.

As Delaware was one of the slave states, although she did not secede, it may be of interest to see how near her law agrees with that of the other slave states, the requirements for voting in which are given below:

In Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas and Virginia there are no restrictions on manhood suffrage except a poll-tax requirement and the usual disfranchisement of convicted criminals.

In Tennessee the poll-tax requirement is the only direct restriction. But the ballot-law requirements are such that no illiterate person can comply with them. This practically disfranchises most of the negroes.

In North Carolina each voter must have paid his poll-tax for the current year and the year preceding. Any one offering to register who can not produce proof of such payment is subject to immediate indictment. This both disfranchises and intimidates the negroes in large numbers.

In Florida there are none but poll-tax requirements, but, as in Tennessee, the ballot law requirements in effect disfranchise 50 per cent of the negroes.

In Mississippi the voter must have lived two years in the state and one year in the election district. He must have paid two years' poll tax. He must register four months before the election. He must be able to read and write, or to understand a clause of the state constitution when it is read to him, the decision as to the "understanding" resting with the election officers. In practical effect these requirements disfranchise nearly all the negroes and hardly anybody else.

In South Carolina, after this year, every voter must be able to read and write, or must pay taxes upon $300 worth of real estate. This applies to blacks and whites alike.

In Louisiana a two years' residence is required. Also the voter must read and write, or in lieu thereof pay taxes upon $300 worth of real estate. But persons who were voters in any state before January 1, 1867, (all white, of course), and the sons and grandsons of such persons, if they were 21 years old or more in 1898, and all citizens naturalized before January 1, 1898, are entitled to vote, provided that they have been residents of the state for five years. In effect these provisions disfranchise a majority of the negroes and enable illiterate whites to vote.

Finding Minerals.

"Is there any instrument whereby one can locate valuable minerals? Is there any way to have the soil tested to know what it contains in the way of minerals?" —R. M., Franklin Grove, Ill.

There is no instrument of any kind which will locate any valuable minerals. The only way to test from coal or other deposits is by drilling, the same as drilling for an oil well.

Foreign Money.

"Is there a law in any country to prevent people using foreign money to do common business with. A prominent free silver man says that Englishmen are liable to a fine if they use our gold coin."—C. W. R., Caldwell, Neb.

There is no such law in any country. Of course foreign coin is not legal tender—that is, one can not be compelled to take it, if he does not so desire, but there is no penalty for using it. The idea that the English are fined for using American gold coin could only originate in the befuddled imagination of a Populist.

Carson City Mint.

"Will you please inform me as to whether the mint at Carson City has been closed yet or not?"—B. B., Bethesda, O.

The last we heard of it, it was still closed. Will some Blade reader in Nevada please inform the Bureau as to what they are doing at the old Carson City mint now?

The Bat.

"Is the bat a mammal?"—Reader, Alton, O.

Yes. Its young are born alive, and are suckled by the mother, the same as the young of the other mammalia.

Removing Odor.

J. S. M., Holly, Colo., writes: "S. M. C., of Hightogy, Ala., asks how to take the odor from the hands after skinning skunks. The smoke of burning pine tar will effectually destroy the odor of skunks."

Uncle Sam.

"What caused the term 'Uncle Sam' to be applied to our President? When and by whom applied?"—R. L. Gate City, Va.

The phrase "Uncle Sam" does not mean the president. It means the United States—the country—the same as "John Bull" means England.

It originated during the war of 1812. A man named Samuel Wilson was government inspector, at Troy, N. Y., of pork and beef bought for our army. The cases of provisions furnished by a contractor named Elbert Anderson were marked with his initials, E. A., and below U. S., standing for United States. Inspector Wilson was popularly called "Uncle" Sam Wilson. One of the government workmen, new to the job, asked what U. S. stood for on the cases, and a fellow workman, as a joke, told him they meant "Uncle Sam" Wilson. The story spread, and from it the United States is called Uncle Sam.

The Blade Heading.

C. S., Windom, Wash., writes to inquire as to the meaning of the vignette in the middle of the heading of the Weekly Blade, top of first page.

Well, the explanation is this: Toledo, Spain, was noted for centuries for the excellence of the sword-blades made there. In fact, excellent ones are still manufactured there. When this paper was founded in Toledo, in 1836, it was named the Toledo Blade, in allusion to the keenness and excellence of Toledo swordblades. The vignette represents an armorer's shop, in the Middle Ages. Two workmen are forging sword-blades—one working the bellows by a cord, the other at the anvil. In the center of the picture is the master-armorer, examining a newly-made sword.

Carbon Copying.

"In the money order department of the postoffices carbon paper is now used between the money order and the advice. Can not the paper be carbonized again? If so, how?"—P. M., Texas.

The thin carbon sheets are impregnated with carbon—that is, lampblack—suspended in oil. The probability is that you are unfamiliar with their use. There is no trouble in the Toledo postoffice, where they make out hundreds of money orders every day. There is no way of adding another coating of carbon. If your present carbon paper is unsatisfactory, buy new.

Our Navy Yards.

B. N. C., Belleville, W. Va.: Our navy yards are as follows:

1.—Brooklyn Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2.—Charlestown Navy Yard, near Boston.
3.—Gosport Navy Yard, opposite Portsmouth, N. H.
5.—League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia.
6.—Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco.
7.—Pensacola Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.
8.—Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

There are naval stations at New London, Conn.; Port Royal, S. C.; Sidney, Wash., and Key West, Fla.; and a torpedo station at Newport, R. I.

Miscellaneous.

F. B., St. Charles, Minn.: We can not translate the words.

J. W. C., Bobo, Ind.—Sorry to say we do not know their political belief.

H. C. B., Leslie, Mich.—Sorry that we are unable to answer your query about the floating timber.

E. N., Athens, Ill.—We never heard of the firm, and have no means of finding out when it flourished.

E. F. H., Elorado, Neb.—You can heat your bedroom more cheaply with coal oil at $7 a barrel than with coal at $7 a ton, if you have a good burner, and carry the products of combustion up a chimney.

Subscriber, Leland, Idaho.: We never heard of the magazine, and hence do not know where it is published.

M. B. G., Corry, Pa.—We never saw the magazine, don't know who publishes it, and of course know nothing of his reliability.

H. C., Logansport, Ind.:—There is no way of telling how long you will have to wait. Have your attorney keep pushing things.

M. M. H., Wilmington, O.—Unfortunately, no cement dealer here knows anything about the cement of which you speak.

J. H. C., Columbia City: Your question is answered in an article headed "Great Britain and Transvaal," published on the second page of this paper.

H. H. M., Oelrichs, S. D.—The case is a hard one, but there is nothing you can do unless you bring a libel suit against the newspaper and against the colonel, if he really made the statements attributed to him.

X. Y. Z., Boston, N. Y.—You must consult some stamp dealer. We do not keep track of the prices of old stamps, and the editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give prices on them, or on old coins. See rules.

J. N. C., Yount, Mo.—It is impossible to give figures for building a street car line, for it depends upon whether you want a light, cheap line, or a heavy, modern, up-to-date equipment. Write to some firm of electrical contractors in St. Louis or Chicago.

M. E. F., Rose, Kan.—Your copper coin is that of some Spanish-speaking country, but what one we can not tell. The real is an old Spanish silver coin, originally worth 12½ cents. This would appear to be intended as a quarter real, or a small fraction over 3 cents, face value. We can answer no questions as to the prices of old coins. Note the rules above.

ANGEL CHILDREN.

Is there any happier woman in this world than that mother whose each successive little one seems to her but one more darling angel to continually lift her thoughts toward the sunshine of perfect happiness? But sorry is the lot of that poor mother to whom motherhood has ceased to be a cause of rejoicing, but has become instead a burden to be dreaded and looked forward to with melancholy and apprehension.

"About three months before our last baby was born (which is our fourth). writes Mrs. Nellie Carl, of Myrtlepoint, Coos Co., Oregon, "my health was very poor. I had been troubled for about eight years with female disease. I doctored with good physicians but obtained no relief, so I wrote to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, and was advised to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I did so, and am happy to say my health began to improve and I did my work up to the last, and felt splendid.

"I got along finely during confinement, and have the healthiest baby I ever saw. When he was three months old he weighed eighteen pounds: he is now seven months old and weighs twenty-four pounds. I can say I have had no return of my old troubles. I thank you very much for the good you have done me."

Any woman may write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., a statement of her case, which will be considered in absolute confidence by this physician who stands among the foremost specialists of the century in the treatment of women's diseases. He will send her (in a plain, sealed envelope) sound, sensible, valuable advice free of all charge.

Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page, illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent free, paper-bound, for 21 one-cent stamps, to pay the cost of mailing only, or cloth-bound for 31 stamps.

NAINSOOK CAMISOLE.

Camisole in nainsook, finely tucked and trimmed with entre deux and Valenciennes lace and finished off with dainty bows.

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAYS

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

DUSKY JOAN OF ARC.

The New York Herald says it does not vouch for this story, but it is romantic enough to print—with a string to it. It is reproduced from a Manila newspaper called Freedom, where it appears as part of an interview with a Spanish prisoner escaped from the Filipino lines:

"One thing not generally known is that a saddle colored Joan of Arc is leading a brigade of the ragtag army. She is described as being about thirty-five years of age, a pure Filipino and very plain looking: she was dressed in trousers, high books, short khaki jacket, and carried a handsome belt with two revolvers attached.

"She wore one of the United States service hats, and on her shoulders the straps of her rank. The natives gave her every honor and said she was perfectly fearless on the field.

"Her husband, whom she was with when he was killed near Imus, was a major; when he fell she seized his revolver and tried to reform the flying "gugus," but in vain. For this she was commissioned in her husband's place and has since been promoted for bravery to a brigadier.

"There is also a full blooded Chino in the insurgent army who ranks as a brigadier on General Ricarte's staff. He was with Aguinaldo in Hong Kong and served with him against the Spanish. His hair has been cut short and he is noted among the Filipinos for his diamonds and cruelty. He wears gems worth $5,000 on his person; the natives say that prisoners receive the cruelest of treatment at his hands and his own men are treated with the utmost severity for slight breeches of discipline.

"There is also a Jap holding a major's commission, and an Australian who is a lieutenant colonel. This man does not speak Tagalo. He is probably the officer heard several time during engagements giving commands in English."

Cycling Costumes.

A favorite material for bicycle suits is a fine whipcord double faced cloth, with the surface of one color and the reverse side of another.

A serviceable cycling jacket is made with a cutaway effect, and has a vest of a contrasting color, the vest being worn or not, as the occasion demands.

"It is an Ill Wind That Blows Nobody Good."

That small ache or pain or weakness is the "ill wind" that directs your attention to the necessity of purifying your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then your whole body receives good, for the purified blood goes tingling to every organ. It is the great remedy for all ages and both sexes.

Dyspepsia — *"Complicated with liver and kidney trouble. I suffered for years from dyspepsia, with severe pains. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and hearty." J. B. Emerton, Auburn, Me.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TRANSVAAL.

A Succinct History of Events Which Led Up to the War.

There seems to be so much misapprehension in the mind of the public in the United States in regard to the attitude of Great Britain toward the Boers, in the crisis that has arisen in the Transvaal, that I venture to give a few facts in regard to it, that may possibly give a different complexion to the matter than the one generally entertained in this country, notwithstanding that some Americans who are conversant with the state of affairs in Africa have expressed themselves in favor of England's position being quite justifiable, as do all others who are familiar with the subject. So says a writer in the Living Church, Chicago.

The facts, all of which can be readily verified, are as follows: In 1820 the Dutch settlers at the Cape were friendly to the British rule. The first great division between them (i. e., the British and Dutch), was similar to that which divided the north from the south of America; namely, slavery. The Boers, under the Dutch government, were permitted by law to take as slaves the surrounding Kaffir races, and the life of the slave was absolutely at the mercy of his master. In 1834 the British government abolished slavery by act of parliament, paying $15,000,000 to the Dutch as compensation for the loss of their slaves. Slavery was righteous in their eyes, however, and in accordance with the word of God, and, no matter what the British government might do, they determined that slaves they would have; so they and their slaves treked north, first to Natal, and when that was declared British property, to the Orange Free state, and, lastly, to the Tranhvaal.

In 1848 troubles arose between the British and Dutch settlers in the Orange Free state, and the Boers determined to drive the British out; war was declared, and the Boers were badly defeated, and many then passed the Orange river, and the Transvaal was settled for the first time. The natives are stated to have received them hospitably, but were repaid by being made slaves.

In the course of years, the harshness and cruelty of the Boers to the natives brought the great and warlike tribe of Tzulus against them. At this time (in 1876) the state of their finances were going from bad to worse, and after the fighting with Schukuni, whom they failed to subdue, they found that they were on the verge of bankruptcy, their treasury empty, and heavy claims against them on all sides. Then, in their difficulty, the Boer government, under President Dr. Thomas Burgers, called for aid from the British government, who sent Sir Theophilus Shepstone, armed with the necessary authority, to annex the Transvaal. This was done in 1877, 17th of April, and Great Britain fought the Tzulus and drove them back to their country, forcing them to make peace. This was a costly war and prolonged, costly both in lives and money. Then the British government assisted the Boers with the settlement of their financial difficulties, and in order to pay back by degrees the money which the British had expended and advanced, a tax was imposed as a war tax; but finding that the people of the Transvaal had really little or no money to pay taxes with, Sir Theophilus Shepstone, with the sanction of her majesty's government, issued a proclamation suspending the law of taxation, and that all payments already made toward this tax should be looked upon and treated as an advance on account of ordinary taxes, thus practically abolishing, with a stroke of the pen, all the debt which they owed to Great Britain. But now, that the Boers had got all that they wanted, the outlying farmers, under Kruger and Joubert, repudiated the annexation, which they declared was not in accordance with the wishes of the people. These views were greatly supported by the Midlothian speches of Mr. Gladstone, and the speches of others in the Liberal party, who turned the question to one of political advantage. Thus encouraged, in 1880, on the 20th of December, Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Anstruther, of the 94th regiment, with headquarters companies, band, and colors, was escorting a convoy from Lydenberg to Pretoria, 20 miles, when at Bronkhorst Spruit, he was treacherously attacked by the Boers. No declaration of war having been made, many officers and men were killed, as the affair was one of ambuscade. Then came the shameful murder of Captain J. M. Elliott who, with Captain F. R. H. Lambart, of the Scots Fusiliers, had been taken prisoner while traveling peaceably through the country.

Thus the first war began. Then followed the batles of Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill, in both of which the British troops (small detachments) were attacked in force by the Boers. Eventually peace was declared.

The first clause of the terms of peace is this: "The Transvaal recognizes as suzerain the ruler of the British empire." That peace has been declared by excellent authority as a hideous mistake, as the British then had troops passing to the front under General Sir Evelyn Wood, sufficient, probably, to put an end to the war forever.

Three years later, 1884, gold was found to exist in considerable quantities at Wits Watersrand, and there was the usual mining rush. English, Americans, German and French poured into the country, and for some years were welcomed by the Boer government, for as the mining increased so did the profits of the Transvaal government. Revenue £120,000 (or say $600,000) per annum in 1893, the revenue rose to somewhere about £6,000,000 (or $30,000,000) in 1897.

The number of Outlanders increasing, the Boers began to be afraid of the country being overrun with them, and they began to put every restriction in their way. Government monopolies were imposed, such as the dynamite monopoly, dynamite being the most necessary article requisite for mining in the hard rock bed of the Rand. They also soon began to impose prohibitive conditions on the freedom of the Outlanders—thus twelve years' franchise, and then only for the Lower Raad, which has really no influence on the legislation of the country. Scholars would only be taught in the Boer language; they had no rights as citizens or as burghers; the police are Boers; the municipalities and mayors are Boers; but the Outlanders paid about nineteen-twentieths of the taxes. The Outlander to be expelled from the country for any trifling offense, or even none at all, without trial. Latterly, the supreme court, which exercised a certain justice, has been abolished, and a few months ago the police, while ostensibly arresting an Outlander for a crime of which he was perfectly innocent, shot him dead; also a woman was shot in the same manner by the police in the streets of Johannesburg.

The taxes are exorbitant, as are the duties on everything which comes into the Transvaal for the Outlanders. For the Boers, things are practically free. Th municipal administration is a mere name; the streets are ill-paved, of drainage there is none. Water supplies are likewise wanting; the schools are few and far between, and only the Boer language is allowed to be taught. The police who are Boer, have no discipline, and are brutal. Boers only can sit as judges and invariably decide in favor of their own countrymen; in short, the Outlanders are treated as the Boers treated the Kaffirs, or the natives.

Great Britain has appealed again and again to the Boers to improve their treatment of the Outlanders, but has been always received with the same answer: "If we grant what you ask, remove the question of suzerainty." What from the foregoing experience, would be the condition of the Outlander were the suzerainty question removed, and the Boers allowed a free hand?

The convention of 1884 is merely an amendment of that of 1881, in which the suzerain question is distinctly laid down, and was not intended, in any way, to repeal the convention of 1881.

The British government are contending with the Boers for exactly similar freedom for the Outlanders that the American colonists revolted against England for: viz., taxation without representation.

To Cure Piles and Female Diseases.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure any of the various diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc., or the piles from any cause in either sex. I will gladly mail a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. Mrs. C. R. MILLER, Box 123, Kokomo, Ind.

IT CURES

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Coughs and Consumption.

BY DESTROYING THE GERMS

Which Lodge in the Air Passages and Cause the Disease.

IT SEARCHES THEM OUT

Even in the Smallest Air Cells of the Head, Throat and Lungs.

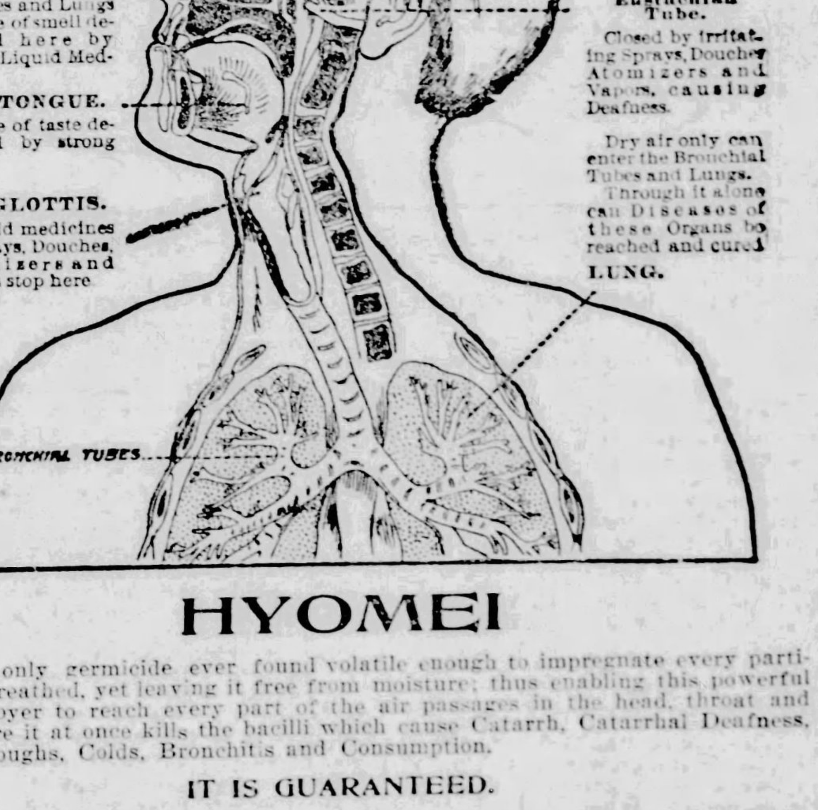
THEY CANNOT ESCAPE

Wherever the Air we Breathe can Enter, there the New Germicide Goes.

DEALING INSTANT DEATH

To all Disease Germs with which it Comes in Contact.

If you have any doubt about Catarrh, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption being caused by germs, ask any REPUTABLE PHYSICIAN. If you do not believe that there is BUT ONE WAY by which they can be reached, go to your own doctor for a verification of this fact. If you think there is even one other germicide but Hyomei IN THE WHOLE WORLD which can enter the bronchial tubes and lungs, and there destroy these germs without any injury to the patient, ask any manufacturer, or doctor to guarantee to refund your money in case of failure, and you will know the truth. It will take but a few inquiries to prove to any intelligent person that there is but one way of reaching these diseases, and this, THROUGH THE DRY AIR WE BREATHE; but one Dry Air germicide known to the medical world, and that "Hyomei;" but one treatment among the hundreds used where the money is refunded if it fails to cure. Learn this lesson by heart and you will never again spend your money for cures that can not possibly reach these disease germs.



HYOMEI

Is the only germicide ever found volatile enough to impregnate every particle of air breathed, yet leaving it free from moisture; thus enabling this powerful germ destroyer to reach every part of the air passages in the head, throat and lungs, where it at once kills the bacilli which cause Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Consumption.

IT IS GUARANTEED.

Hyomei Outfit $1.00. Trial Outfit 25 cents. Extra Bottle 50 cents. Hyomei Soap 25 cents. Hyomei Balm 25 cents.

CAUTION:—Beware of Imitations Containing Poisonous Ingredients.

Hyomei can be obtained at all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. "Story of Hyomei," mailed free.

THE R. T. BOOTH COMPANY, 17 Washington St., Ithaca, N. Y.

ERMINE AND SABLE.

Nothing is more becoming to the slender girl than a jacket made of some long-haired fur sable, if her bank account is above reproach. Mink, marten or unplucked otter, if it is not.

Of course a coat of this kind is an event of a lifetime, and with care is should last nearly that length of time. The coat shown in the accompanying cut was designed for a swell New York girl, and the fetching little cap, with its band of ermine, just gave it the necessary finishing touch.

Those Extraordinary Words.

"Things are interesting down in the Transvaal," exclaimed Maud.

"The Transvaal!" repeated Mamie, with a puzzled look. "Oh, yes. That's the country where nearly all the towns sound as if they had been named after American seeping cars."—Washington Star.

PICTURE ON HER COMB.

The headdress of the faddish girl is now adorned by a miniature comb—that is, a comb bearing the delicately transferred portrait of some intimate friend, or of her best young man.

A WAR PARODY.

The poetic effusions with which Alfred Austin, Kipling, Swinburne and others have attempted to give vent to their patriotism and their admiration of Tommy Atkins and his heroic conduct in South Africa, have been followed by a flood of verse in parody of the celebrated poets' efforts that is filling the radical press of England. The following lines, based on the Queen's expression of sympathy for the dead and wounded soldiers and their families, is a fair sample of the stuff that is being turned out by the ultra-radical journalistic mills:

Wire in, Britons! Remember the pay,
If you only get wounded, it's eightpence a day;
But if, as most likely, you'll lose your own lives,
The workhouse will take all your kids and your wives.

Wire in Britons! Hath not the Queen said
Her heart's bleeding for you, ye wounded and dead?
Just think of the "glory," just think of the pay,
The "lump" for the kids, and your eight-pence a day.

Just think of the "glory" of losing a leg,
An eye, or an arm, or even a head;
Such trifles as these are only a part
Of the pain which is felt by your Queen's "bleeding" heart.

"He plays well that wins." Hood's Sarsaparilla wins the victory over disease because it possesses genuine curative power.

Explaining the Quotation.

A man from a neighboring town in Mississippi told the following last night:

"I walked into a small store the other day and found the proprietor lying on the counter, just dozing off into sleep. He roused himself on my approach, jumped to the floor, quoted the familiar line:

"'A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse!'

"'Where did you get that?' I asked.

"'Oh, don't you know? That's what Absalom said when his horse ran under the tree and left him hanging by the hair to a limb. I thought everybody knew where that came from.'"—Memphis Scimitar.

Implacable.

Attorney—You can sue him for breach of promise, madam, but it seems to me preposterous to claim $250,000 damages.

Fair Client—I want to get so heavy a judgment against him that he'll just have to marry me—the scoundrel!

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Ringbone.

W. H. G., Montana: Ringbone should receive prompt treatment in its earliest stages. After the first three months have past, the growth of the bone is complete and irreducible. Many practitioners recommend firing, or the application of a sharp cantharides blister. As humane and effective treatment as any in the early stage of ringbone, is to apply cold water bandages for two or three days. Then take of bin-iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs. cut the hair off and rub a little of this well in for a week, washing off after each application with warm water and soap, and afterward drying the part. After a week's time heal with a little unsalted lard. This will bring about enchylosis, which is the object sought. After the part has healed, if there is lameness, repeat the dose.

Cow Lost Her Appetite.

W. L. McC., West Virginia: Give your cow this: Carbonate of iron, 4 ozs.; powdered gentian, 4 ozs.; common salt, 4 oz.; powdered fenugreek, 4 ozs. Give a heaping tablespoonful three times a day. Mix three tablespoonfuls of charcoal with the food three times a day. Put rock salt where the cow may lick it at will. The food of the cow must be entirely changed. See that she has no musty hay or fodder, and feed no new corn for two weeks. After the above has been taken give the cow 1 oz. hyposulphite of soda on cut feed, or a bran mash once a day for a week. If the bowels are the least bit constipated, feed bran mashes until they work easy. Milk will fall off if a cow is troubled with tuberculosis, which is prevalent in some parts of the country.

Calves Have Cough.

J. M. S., Kansas: The calves may be troubled with verminous bronchitis. A parasite called strongylus gets into the bronchial tubes, windpipe and lungs of calves that at times results in death. The worms generally attack calves under one year old. They are numerous sometimes, and after death, are found rotted in a ball in the windpipe. Half a pint of lime water, in which a teaspoonful of turpentine is stirred, given once a day, in the morning, for three days, will generally destroy the worms. Another remedy is: Linseed oil, 4 ozs.; oil of turpentine, 1 oz.; oil of carraway seed, 20 drops. Give half this dose morning and night to a calf six months old, and repeat it in ten days. To a very young calf, not more than an eighth of this much should be given. A few tablespoonfus of turpentine sprinkled on pine shavings, and then setting the shavings on fire, so that the affected calf may breathe the fumes is good. The premises must be well cleaned. See that the milk of the cow is all right.

Sow Has Rheumatism.

W. H. S., Indiana: Your sow has a bad case of rheumatism. Give her in slops: 1 oz. sulphate of magnesia, and repeat in two days. If there is no fever in the legs rub the joints with a little cantharides blister. When there is pain, the joints should be rubbed with tincture of opium, 1 oz., and warm vinegar, 1 pint. When rheumatism has a firm hold, as it seems to have in your sow, the best thing you can do is to fatten her for the butcher, as soon as possible, as relief may be only temporary. Keep the sow in a warm place where draughts of air cannot strike her.

To Put Up Pork.

R. A. H., North Carolina: A good recipe for putting up pork is: For 100 pounds take 6 gallons water, 9 pounds salt, 3 pounds brown sugar, 1 quart sugar cane molasses, 3 ounces saltpetre, 3 ounces red pepper and 1 ounce potash. Boil and skim well. Let it get cold. Lay the pork for 24 hours on sloping boards after being killed. Salt each piece two days, and let the bloody brine run off. Then wipe each piece with a damp cloth. Pack in a cask, and after putting weights upon it, pour over the pork. In five or six weeks reboil the brine, skim well, and when cold pour over the meat. It should be entirely covered with brine, and a cloth put over it. The hams or other parts may be smoked if required. This to be done properly will take three weeks, and there is nothing so good as hickory chips. This makes a prime meat. If you wish to dry pickle pork, take 16 quarts of salt and 3 ounces of saltpetre for every 100 pounds of meat. After the meat has been laid on sloping boards or hung until all the animal heat is gone, cut it into desired pieces. Rub each piece with salt, sprinkle salt on the bottom of a water tight cask, pack in a layer of meat edgewise. Take a maul and beat it down well, sprinkle over evenly a little saltpetre. Fill all the interstices with salt. Contine this until all the meat is packed in solidly. Cover two or three inches on the top with salt, and put a weight on top of the meat. Throw a cloth over or put on a good wooden top, and keep in a cool, dry place. If directions are followed meat will keep well in this way. It needs little soaking before being boiled.

Horse Bites Himself and Rubs Hair Off.

C. R. R., Virginia: Have you carefully examined your horse to be sure he is not infested with chicken lice? If he is not, clean the stall well after currying him, and burn all the straw and loose hair. Then take kerosene oil (common lamp oil), and rub in over parts affected. After this has been on for an hour, wash off with soft soap and warm water. Now take of sulphur, 4 oz.; oil of tar, 2 oz., and linseed oil, ½ pint. Dry well before applying. Rub well into all affected parts. After two days' time, wash off with warm water and soap and dry thoroughly. Repeat the application in ten days. Whitewash the stall.

Rubs Head, Neck and Tail.

H. DeM. W., Tennessee: Grease all the affected parts with warm lard. After being on two hours, wash off with strong soft soap and warm water. Dry thoroughly and apply this to all parts rubbed by the horse: 1½ oz. tobacco; water, 2 parts. Boil well and strain. Apply this every other day for three times. After fifteen days repeat the application. Whitewash the stall and clean up all loose hair and bedding. The harness should be wiped with carbolic acid, 1 part; water, 100 parts.

Hog Cholera.

C. W. S., Missouri: The editor does not wish to advertise a hog cholera cure from which a profit would be derived. He will gladly give your remedy to the readers of The Farmstead if you wish to have it published without cost. If you have a sure cure for hog cholera, by advertising it you will make money.

Received.

From U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Forestry: A Primer of Forestry. Part I.—The Forest. By Gifford Pinchot, Forester. This is a volume of 92 pages, profusely illustrated. It tells all about the life of the tree; food of a tree; composition of wood; how the tree breaths; transpiration; growth of a tree; structure of wood; annual rings; hardwood and soft wood, and many other things regarding trees that will prove interesting as well as valuable to those who contemplate raising trees or who wish to study the subject.—Tea culture: The Experiment in South Carolina. By Dr. Charles U. Shepard, special agent in charge tea culture investigations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Salsify or Oyster Plant.

Salsify, or oyster plant, as it is often called, is one of the most palatable vegetables grown, if cooked properly. It has the flavor and general effect on the palate of an oyster, and by many is greatly relished. Very little of it is grown, however, when we consider its excellent quality as a vegetable. In every garden it should be grown, and we hope our friends next spring will plant a row or two of it across the garden, so that in the fall they may enjoy oysters grown right in their own gardens. At this season salsify is being harvested and stored away for winter keeping either in suspended crates or ventilated boxes in the cellar; it may also be buried in a pit, the same as apples and potatoes are often stored. It may remain in the ground through winter and in spring be suitable for table use; but it is much more satisfactory to dig it and store it in a cellar where it can be used as wanted.

Salsify belongs to the parsnip family and is shaped pretty much the same as that vegetable, growing like the beet, carrot, radish and parsnip, seed being sown same time. A packet of seed will grow enough salsify to supply one family and may yield a surplus, as it is very easily grown and cultivated, nearly every tiny seed making a large tuber. Oyster puddings may be made of this splendid plant and other dishes prepared which not every one will be able to distinguish from real oyster luxuries, so closely related are their flavors. If a few eggshells were put in the dshes to represent the oyster shells, an old time "dozen-raw" eater might be deceived completely.

The women have the recipes for preparing salsify, and it is not the editor's business to cook, hence no attempt will be made to advise in this particular, only it may be suggested that one of the best ways to put the plant in a very eatable condition is to boil it in milk rich in cream, putting in some butter and sprinkling with pepper and enough flour to make the milk of about the consistency of a thick paste. The tubers should be thoroughly done in order to eliminate that crispness that is foreign to oysters.—Farmer's Voice.

Preparing Bees for Winter.

Bees ought to be prepared for winter before very cold weather sets in. When the fall honey crop is removed from the hive it is none too early to begin. In the middle states the beginner will have better results by wintering on the summer stands. Cellar wintering requires more experience and watchfulness. The first requisite to successful wintering is to have bees enough to cover at least four Langstroth frames. They should have from 20 to 30 pounds of good ripe honey. If lacking in stores they should be fed good granulated sugar, one cup and a half of sugar to one cup of hot water making a syrup of the right consistency. If you have on hand some extracted honey, add a few tablespoonfuls, which will prevent its granulating. Bees will winter well on good sugar, which is about the only substitute that can be used. Unripe honey or honey dew often kills the bees in winter, as they can not stand a long confinement on such food.

If the bees are in a double walled chaff hive, nothing more is necessary. If in a hive of single thickness an outer case of some sort should be put over the hive but in no wise close up the entrance. Bees need plenty of fresh air. The hive entrance should be left open full width, which will also prevent the combs from becoming moldy. On warm days during winter when the thermometer registers 50 degrees or more, the bees will fly out for a cleansing flight, after which they will be able to stand another month of rigorous weather. With cellar wintering I have had no experience, but the conditions necessary are to have a well ventilated cellar kept dark, with an even temperature of about 45 degrees. Some time in November, right after the bees have had a good flight, remove them to the cellar, selecting the time toward evening. The bees should be handled as gently as possible to keep them from filling themselves with honey, for it will be from four to five months before they will have a cleansing flight. If even temperature, quietness, darkness and ventilation are secured, success is assured.—Correspondence American Agriculturist.

"Makes the Milk Richer."

A farmer, on being asked why he fed his cows a certain ration, replied: "Because it makes the milk richer." But he was in error. If the cow has been studied and experiments made with rations of high fat content with a view of augmenting the percentage of butter fat in the milk, the results being faithfully watched, an intelligent dairyman or farmer will find only the slightest difference in the fat constituent of the milk from year to year, and this irrespective of the rations given to produce a difference; he will note, possibly, a varying degree in a single day—that is, the milk may be richer in fat at morning than at night, but it is impossible to increase the butter fat of milk in an individual cow. It might be done by careful breeding of pronounced dairy types known to be producers of milk very rich in fat, but it would require many generations. When a cow has reached that period when her milk flow is what nature has decreed for her, both in quality and quantity, no manner of feed or feeding, and we doubt as to breeding, can make the milk richer or produce a larger percentage of butter fat therein.

It is probable, therefore, a large amount of feed is wasted by feeding a ration or rations with a constituent of large fat-producing tendency, thinking the result will be the enrichment of the milk. It is not only impossible to feed fat into milk, but in some cases the feeding of a ration so strong in fat material will derange the system of the cow and matter is in hand, we may as well say another thing right along the line: the cow that has come to her normal milk yield is not likely to transcend that amount, whatever it may be, as a result of any sort of feeding: the quantity may be perhaps perceptibly increased, but only temporarily. This means that when a cow is giving her full supply she is doing all the laws of creation intended and any attempt to alter this wise plan will result in an injury to the animal and disappointment to her ambitious owner

Elephantine Feet.

A story is being told, which may or may not be true, about a rising young politician who has unusually large feet. His mother is a lovable old woman, but very deaf. She lives in a small house in Torquay, and is always delighted by a visit from her son. When the British fleet, which was anchored in Tor bay, fired a salute, the old lady was observed to start, fix her cap and smooth down her apron. Then she said, with a sweet smile:

"George is coming; I hear his footsteps on the stairs."

30 Days' Trial

The marvelous power exerted by my Electric Belt and Appliances, induces me to offer it to suffering men on 30 Days' Trial, so certain am I that it will cure and that you will gladly pay for the use of it. To men who have battered their stomachs with drugs I want them to exercise their judgment and consider that Electricity is the greatest power on earth. Its unseen current puts life and force into whatever it touches. The constant, steady life extended by my New Electric Appliances gives instant relief and never fails to cure Rheumatism, Backache, Kidney Troubles, Early Decay, Night Losses, Lack of Nerve Force and Vigor, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Undevelopment and Lost Vitality. You may not have faith in it now but

WEAR IT FOR 30 DAYS

and you will then realize why I have such confidence in it as to send it to you ON TRIAL. Write today for illustrated Pamphlet with references and signed testimonials. Sent free in plain sealed envelope.

PROF. A CHRYSTAL, Inventor,
707 Postoffice Block. Marshall, Mich.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO. Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

NEGROES FLED TO MEXICO.

The Strange Colonies Now There Left Florida in 1844.

Fifty-three years ago a band of Seminole and Kickapoo Indians escaped from their uncongenial and enforced home in Florida, where they had been located by the United States government, and wandered westward, seeking a place to settle where the white man would not be able to dictate the boundary lines and where they could make laws to suit their fancy and traditions. Accompanying this Indian band was a contingent of men, women and children, full blooded negroes, who had escaped the slave drivers and taken refuge in the Florida swamps and again lapsed into the savagery of their African ancestry, but on another continent and with strange consorts. In the aggregate the negro element in this band of wanderers represented many thousand of dollars worth of "property" to the slave owners of Florida and the neighboring states.

For many months this motley band moved westward. They traversed the Gulf states into Texas, and then, bearing toward the South, followed the coast line to the Rio Grande. They crossed this stream into Mexico and landed at a point where the thriving city of Porfiro Diaz now stands. The long and dreary stretch of plains, extending in every direction, discouraged them, but

A Story of Sterility, SUFFERING AND RELIEF.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 69,186]

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Two years ago I began having such dull, heavy dragging pains in my back, menses were profuse and painful, and was troubled was leucorrhœa. I took patent medicines and consulted a physician, but received no benefit and could not become pregnant. Seeing one of your books, I wrote to you telling you my troubles and asking for advice. You answered my letter promptly and I followed the directions faithfully, and derived so much benefit that I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. I now find myself pregnant and have begun its use again. I cannot praise it enough."—MRS. CORA GILSON, YATES, MANISTEE, MICH.

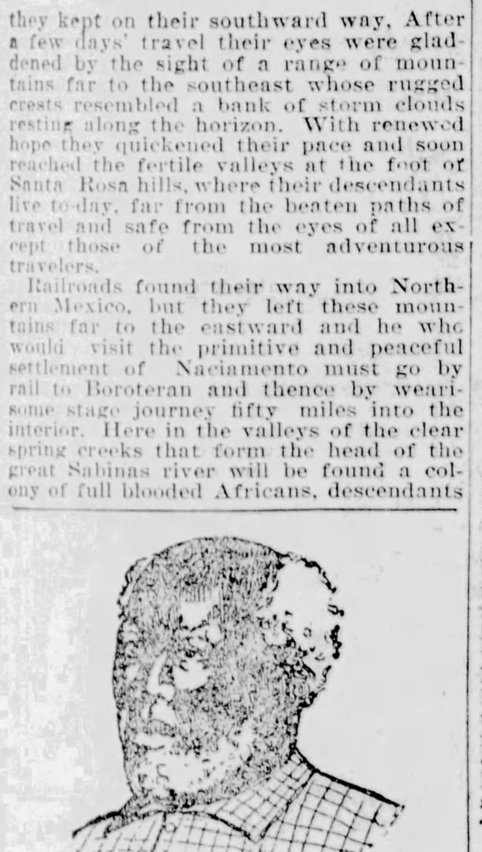
"Your Medicine Worked Wonders."

"I had been sick ever since my marriage, seven years ago; have given birth to four children, and had two miscarriages. I had falling of womb, leucorrhœa, pains in back and legs; dyspepsia and a nervous trembling of the stomach. Now I have none of these troubles and can enjoy my life. Your medicine has worked wonders for me."—MRS. S. BARNHART, NEW CASTLE, PA.

PICAYUNE JOHN AND THE CHILDREN AT PRAYER.

they kept on their southward way. After a few days' travel their eyes were gladdened by the sight of a range of mountains far to the southeast whose rugged crests resembled a bank of storm clouds resting along the horizon. With renewed hope they quickened their pace and soon reached the fertile valleys at the foot of Santa Rosa hills, where their descendants live to-day, far from the beaten paths of travel and safe from the eyes of all except those of the most adventurous travelers.

Railroads found their way into Northern Mexico, but they left these mountains far to the eastward and he who would visit the primitive and peaceful settlement of Naciamento must go by rail to Boroteran and thence by wearisome stage journey fifty miles into the interior. Here in the valleys of the clear spring creeks that form the head of the great Sabinas river will be found a colony of full blooded Africans, descendants



ANDREW WASHINGTON, RULER OF THE SEMINOLE NEGROES.

of those who escaped from the slave drivers and fled to the Florida swamps fifty years and more ago.

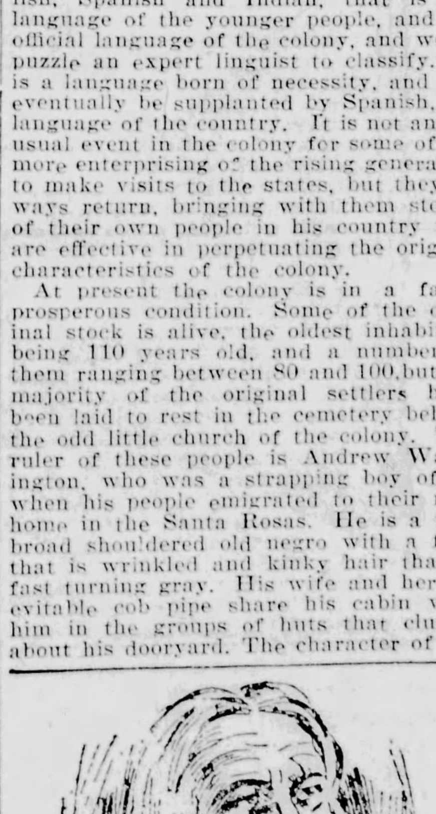
Soon after the arrival of the wandering band of Indians and negroes on the spot chosen by chance for their future home the band separated naturally and without friction into its component parts. The negroes formed a colony by themselves. The Kickapoos settled in another little valley about two miles from the negro settlement and the restless Seminoles remained but a short time and soon wandered back to the north and joined the Indians of Texas.

The negroes are known in Mexico today as Seminoles, but this is erroneous, as they are full blooded Africans and have retained the language of the American negro and all the habits and characteristics of their ancestry and for the past fifty years they have been engaged in the peaceful pursuit of agriculture, self-supporting and practically independent of the outside world.

The negro settlement of Naciamento is a complete surprise to the traveler in Mexico. After many days of experience with the people of this Latin country, with their ways and tastes strange to the American, their low adobe huts and chimneyless "jacals," this group of negro cabins, typical of ante-bellum days in the South, looks queerly out of place. Primitive simplicity rules in the lives of these people. There are sixty or seventy cabins in the settlement, and they are located in groups, each group being inhabited by a family. The principal cabin of the group is that of the head of the clan, and he is their leader, adviser and representative. His authority is absolute within his own bailiwick, and he acknowledges no higher ruling except that of the patriarch, the ruler of the entire colony, who is responsible alone to the general government of Mexico.

These negroes are a strong, able-bodied, long-lived people, and extremely industrious. Their fields are located a short distance from the cabins and are worked separately, each family having a certain amount of land in cultivation. From the Mexicans they have learned the art of irrigation, and in this country of variable seasons their crops never fail them. In personal characteristics they are a faithful reproduction of the type known in the South as the plantation negro. They are grossly ignorant and extremely religious. Their language among themselves is the broad negro dialect of the South, and they also speak Spanish and Kickapoo. The result of their cosmopolitan surroundings has been to produce a patois, a mixture of English, Spanish and Indian, that is the language of the younger people, and the official language of the colony, and would puzzle an expert linguist to classify. It is a language born of necessity, and will eventually be supplanted by Spanish, the language of the country. It is not an unusual event in the colony for some of the more enterprising of the rising generation to make visits to the states, but they always return, bringing with them stories of their own people in his country that are effective in perpetuating the original characteristics of the colony.

At present the colony is in a fairly prosperous condition. Some of the original stock is alive, the oldest inhabitant being 110 years old, and a number of them ranging between 80 and 100, but the majority of the original settlers have been laid to rest in the cemetery behind the odd little church of the colony. The ruler of these people is Andrew Washington, who was a strapping boy of 12 when his people emigrated to their new home in the Santa Rosas. He is a tall, broad shouldered old negro with a face that is wrinkled and kinky hair that is fast turning gray. His wife and her inevitable cob pipe share his cabin with him in the groups of huts that cluster about his dooryard. The character of the



MASSE PASITO, RULER OF THE MEXICAN KICKAPOOS.

settlement is old Picayune John, a dried-up, white-haired, toothless old darkey, who enjoys the distinction of being 110 years old. All day long he sits in front of his cabin and his special duty is the care of the children of his neighborhood. Three times a day the little pickaninnies gather at his cabin door for prayer. The service consist of a short prayer in concert, Picayune John leading with fervent and melodious voice, the children following in monotonus and sing-song chant.

A number of Kickapoos allied themselves with the Semioles during the migration. There are now about 250 of these Indians living in about eighty tepees. They spend their time in the hunting field, relying upon this source for subsistence. Their chief is Nickanito. He is their ostensible ruler, but the real power of the camp is vested in the hands of an ugly little pock-marked specimen of humanity by the name of Masse Pasito. He is a short, stoop-shouldered individual of wiry frame. His disfiguration consists of a bulb-like fleshy projection of the nose, about the size of a young fig, and it dangles in front of his sunken lips with every movement of his body. In his cunning brain is concentrated the learning, wisdom and ancient lore of the tribe, and it is due to him to say that he has directed them with such good judgment that they are on the most friendly terms with the Mexican government and the people of the surrounding country.

The settlement of negroes and Indians is not on the increase as the younger generation is apt to slip away to try fortune in the outside world and present indications are that, notwithstanding the long years during which they have maintained their characteristics, it will not be many more before they will be absorbed into the general life of the Mexicans. It will be many years, however, before the hereditary influences will cease to be apparent in the descendants of these curiously transplanted people.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Disappointed After All.

"Well," said Hungry Higgins, "here is the first good thing I ever read about them college dudes."

"Wot is it?" asked Weary Watkins, with little interest.

"Wy, it says a lot of 'em had a can rush—no, it ain't, either. It's a cane rush. They was a bit of gravy coverin' up the 'e.'"—Indianapolis Journal.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

A book of more than ordinary interest is the volume of the Memoirs of Victor Hugo, with a preface by Paul Meurice, the celerated playwright and novelist and the great author's literary executor. The translation is by Mr. John Harding, known to the reading public by his excellent rendering of Edouard Rod's Sacrifice of Silence for the G. W. Dillingham Company, who also publish the present volume.

The Memoirs date back to 1825, when the poet is in Rheims and witnesses the coronation of Charles X in the great cathedral, at the same time hearing for the first time the name of Shakespeare, or rather hearing it taken seriously. "I knew him as everybody else did, not having read him, and having treated him with ridicule. My childhood began, as everybody's childhood begins, with prejudices. Man finds prejudices beside his cradle, puts them from him a little in the course of his career, and often, alas! takes to them again in his old age."

It would be interesting to quote at length from this volume, but time and space compel its leaving in the hands of its readers.

George Gissing, the author of The Whirlpool, will capture the reading public again with his latest story, The Crown of Life, just published by the Frederick A. Stokes company, New York. The tale, of course, has an English setting and has to do with English affairs. The hero is one Piers Otway, who is introduced just as he has reached his twenty-first birthday, on a May morning as he stands looking at an array of engravings in a shop window.

The gist of the story is to show that the "crown of life" is a happy marriage, one in which there is a love that is not wholly of the senses, a devotion that comes from harmonious companionship. The characters are well drawn. The heroine, Irene Derwent, is a true hearted, womanly woman, her portrait being drawn with a fine touch that shows familiarity with the best in feminine natures.

The story is an excellent one, full of healthy sentiment and exceedingly well told.

In India, by G. W. Steevens, presents a series of brilliant pictures made with a pen whose cunning is by no means unknown. He went to this eastern land, this country of strange contradictions, with a new viceroy, and had therefore exceptional opportunities for seeing interesting places and people. His style is exceptionally pleasant.

Mr. Steevens visits the various cities in India and vividly describes what he sees therein. One never grows weary because he never dwells upon small details, but seizes the salient features of a picture and puts them before you. That he really understands the deeper nature of the people is questionable, but it was not to set this forth that the volume was written.

Dodd, Mead & Company publish In India.

"My earliest thinking about religion," writes Charles F. Dole in his introduction to his latest book, The Theology of Civilization, "started with a conviction that seems to me like an axiom. It is, that just so far as religion has any value, it cannot fear the most searching and candid inquiry. How can any reality be hurt by men's questions?"

These are some of the questions which have always been the subjects of thought because they touch the inner life of all, and the destiny of all humanity:

What kind of a world do we live in? Is it presided over by Goodness? Is there a ground of reality for men's prayers and worship? Are there veritable ideals and standards of morality? Does the world grow better, and is it worth while to struggle and suffer for its betterment? What is the meaning of suffering? Is there any possible interpretation of the facts of pain, death and evil into terms of good? What shall we make of sin? How shall we unravel the mysteries of human nature? Does man indeed march the way of an endless hope?

Mr. Dole takes hold of these topics in a thoroughly fearless but rational way. T. Y. Crowell & Company publish this valuable book.

Two volumes in the beautiful series of Literary Hearthstones, which is to be issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, have already made their appearance and beautiful specimens of the art of book making they are. These works, which are to be studies of the home life of certain writers and thinkers by Marion Harland, begin with two English favorites, Charlotte Bronte and William Cowper.

Both volumes are prettily illustrated, and each has for its frontispiece the portrait of the subject of the volume.

In Averages, by Eleanor Stewart, one meets the curious spectacle of a heroine possessing all the womanly attributes of beauty, kind-heartedness and unlimited tact, who, because of her marriage with a man mentally her inferior, deliberately fashions for herself a life apart. She lives with him, and in so doing practises deceit, not only toward her husband, but toward the very friends whose esteem she is most anxious to win. D. Appleton & Co., New York City.

A more beautiful story than the one written by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps with the title of Loveliness, is rarely to be found. It is charming reading for both the young and their elders. The Blade noticed the story when it first appeared in the Atlantic Monthly, and can only say that a second reading makes it none the less attractive.

A lover of field and woods with their inhabitants is the author of the book, Little Beasts of Field and Wood, William Everett Cram. He has put into these pages the fruit of his observations which, he says, were mostly made in New Hampshire, but which will apply, perhaps, equally well to the wild creatures of eastern Massachusetts, and in a more general way to southern New England and New York.

Small, Maynard & Company, are the publishers.

A Corner of the West is the title of the new novel by Miss Edith Henrietta Fowler, the sister of the brilliant author of A Double Thread and Concerning Isabel Carnaby. Of a Corner of the West the London News says: "A fold of the mantle of Mrs. Gaskell seems to have fallen on this young writer, who has a charm and a delicacy of manner and perception that are all her own."

Mrs. C. W. Earle, the author of those charming sketches published a year and a half ago under the title of Pot-Pourri from a Surrey Garden, appears again before the public with a second volume of the same sort, which she calls More Pot-Pourri from a Surrey Garden. In the first chapter of the later publication she gives her reasons for this second appearance following so quickly upon the first, in a very amusing way.

The book is published by The Macmillan Company.

PIMPLES

on the face, eczema, tetter, freckles, blackheads, ring worm, blotches, and all skin disorders can be cured with

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

Price 50 Cents a Box.

HEISKELL'S BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS

Purify the blood and tone the system.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia.

Sleepy Time Stories, by Maud Ballington Booth, with an introduction by Chauncey M. Depew, and illustrations by Maud Humphrey, is an ideal holiday book for very young children. Letterpress, paper and illustrations are of the neatest, most attractive character, and the stories themselves are for the greater part, pleasantly told narratives of incidents in the lives of the writer's own two children, "Brown Eyes" and "Baby Dimple," with the pretty intermingling of fact and fancy, so dear to the childish heart. The book is handsomely bound, and is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City.

Of an entirely different character, but equally life-like, though not, perhaps, so vigorous, are the stories in a new volume by F. Hopkinson Smith, entitled The Other Fellow. In the first one, entitled Dick Sands, Convict, the author shows how easily a life may be ruined so far as its material outcome is concerned by the mistakes or the ill-will of others.

F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

Another one with the same element of pathos in it is The Boy in the Cloth Cap, in which a little homeless waif is early inducted into the acceptance of the inevitable. Others of the collection have the following titles: A Kentucky Cinderella; A Waterlogged Town; Between Showers in Dart; One of Bob's Tramps; According to the Law; The Man with the Empty Sleeve; and Five Meals for a Dollar. The volume is illustrated and published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Medical Indoor Gymnastics is the title under which Gustave E. Stechert, of New York, has issued a work that has had an enormous sale abroad and which is cerain to extend its usefulness over a wide field in this country. The book presents a system of hygienic exercises for home use, to be practiced anywhere without apparatus or assistance, by young and old of either sex, for the preservation of health and general activity. In its method it is different from the Swedish and to distinguish it from that it is called the German method. It is written on the basic idea that "man is a two-fold being, and consists of a marvellously intimate union of two natures, mental and physical;" that both should be kept in activity in order to use both mind and body to the fullest and most enjoyable extent; and that to neglect either is to have it stunted and wasted when called upon for service.

Mr. Morgan Robertson's stories of the sea are some of the strongest pieces of work which have been done in that line.

His latest book is entitled Where Angels Fear to Tread. It is a series of short stories all of which show to a greater or less degree the way in which the days pass upon the sea for the common sailor. That Mr. Robertson has a purpose in his writing is evident, and that purpose is to show the cruelty and tyranny of the officers in the merchant marine of the United States. One in reading can hardly avoid the conclusion that the iron must have entered into the writer's own soul, since he can show so vividly the horrors of such servitude.

Mr. Robertson has, as said before, genius, but it is of the robust kind, and lacks the finer qualities which would soften some of his expressions. Still a refining process might take from the force. The Century Company publishes the volume.

We Four Girls is the title of a story for girls by Mary G. Darling, the author of Battles at Home and In the World. It is a bright, healthy story of a summer vacation enjoyed by these four girls in the country, where they were sent for study and recreation. The story has plenty of natural incidents; and a mild romance, in which they are all interested, and of which their teacher is the principal person, gives interest to the tale. Lee & Shepard are the publishers.

The Barrys, by Shan F. Bullock, is a story of Irish country life. The characters are delineated with a simplicity and clearness that make them very real, so real in fact that while following Frank Barry in his weak pandering to selfishness, indignation gains the mastery.

The Doubleday & McClure Company, publishes the volume.

Two addresses concerning Walt Whitman are published in a little volume by S. Burns Weston. They are the product of the thought of William Mackintire Salter, and show a fine appreciation of the "good gray poet," the expression of which it is a pleasure to read.

In the volume recently published by the Scribners, under the title of France and Italy, the story is told by Imbert de Saint-Amand, and translated by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin of the battles of Magenta and Solferno, and of all of the events of the year 1859, which played so important a part in the destinies of France and Italy, whose "peoples inhabit the shores of the same sea, who are united by a common origin, the exchanges of navigation, and the resemblance of manners and characters," and who "can be enemies only through the criminal folly of their governments."

Saint-Amand has described the events that followed in a most stirring and masterly way. The American reader will, perhaps, find himself with a much better understanding of the war and the influences which brought it about, with its revolutionary effects after its reading. At any rate it is an interesting narrative given from the point of view of one whose people were concerned in the outcome. The story of one year does not often comprehend so much of moment as this one of 1859.

A Village Ophelia is a pretty story told by Anne Reeve Aldrich, the scene of which is laid in the country on the East end of Long Island. Here the writer had gone to spend "a golden August," when in her life had come a wound which she wanted to hide, and get close to the earth until it healed.

The G. W. Dillingham Co. is the publisher.

A series of sketches appears with the imprint of the Doubleday & McClure Co., under the title of Mickey Finn Idylls. The author is Ernest Jerrold and he has selected the homely subject of the life of a boy "squatter" on the edge of the city. Into these sketches the author has managed to put an almost infinite deal of humor and pathos, with an admirable delineation of character.

The sketches were printed in the New York Sun and there is an enthusiastic introduction by Mr. Dana, who admired them greatly.

A very pretty little story for girls by Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk comes from Houghton, Mifflin and Company. It is entitled Dorothy and Her Friends, and it opens with the story of her visit to the city with Cousin Bevis, and a very amusing history it is, for Cousin Bevis is a peculiar though very lovable man. He forgets little Dorothy leaving her for some time in the depot while he is hunting for books. While waiting there Dorothy is approached by a child about her own age, one of those waifs in a big city, who make one's heart ache because they are so utterly untaught and friendless. Jinny deceives Dorothy and gets her little store of money away from her.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish the Little Fig-tree Stories, by Mary Halleck Foote. The reader is interested at once by the author's note, which says that the profits of the volume are to be devoted to the Children's Hospital in San Francisco.

The tales are nine in number, and the following are some of the titles: Flower of the Almond and Fruit of the Fig; The Lamb That Couldn't Keep Up; Dream Horses: An Idaho Picnic; The Gates on Grandfather's Farm, and The Garret at Grandfather's.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are the publishers.

The Baker & Taylor company bring out a book for boys and girls, entitled The Beacon Prize Medals, by Albert Bigelow Paine, the author of The Hollow Tree, etc. The volume takes its name from the first story, a rarely good one, which will interest students of the vagaries of the brain. It is well told.

The book is illustrated by George E. Wright and Louise Huestis. There are 25 stories in all, and the young reader who is fortunate enough to get the volume will have great enjoyment.

Main Traveled Roads is a collection of short stories by Hamlin Garland, the writer who so touches the heart always with the tales of his beloved home region, the Middle West. It is of this region these tales tell, and of the joys and sorriws of the country folk, among them rows of the country folk. The book is published by The Macmillan Company, New York.

The Datchet Diamonds, by Richard Marsh, published by the New Amsterdam company, New York, is primarily quite an interesting love story, and incidentally a very poor detective story. Diamonds valued at a quarter of a million pounds were secured by a prince of thieves, but with almost no planning, and were carried from London to Brighton, where the valise containing them was carleessly set down in an eating room, and as carelessly carried away by mistake by the hero of the story. His next mistake was in hanging onto them until they burned his fingers, and nearly lost his character and his liberty.

A work of considerable value, especially for medical students, is one by A. C. Abbott, M. D., ahe professor of hygiene and bacteriology, and director of the laboratory of hygiene, in the University of Pennsylvania. It is entitled The Hygiene of Transmissible Diseases; Their Causation, Modes of Dissemination and Methods of Prevention. The contents of the book, he says in the preface, are essentially the subject matter of his lectures to his classes, and are, therefore, such as would be of benefit to students and young physicians. Not only will they be benefited, however, but those also who are interested in the subject with reference to everyday life.

W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia, is the publisher.

Indian Child Life is a publication with a holiday flavor, by Edward Willard Deming, of which this is a new and beautiful edition, with new stories by Therese O. Deming. It has numerous full-page color-plates after paintings in water-color, together with illustrations in black-and-white. All of the pictures illustrate Indian child life, and cannot fail to please the children and add to their interest in the stories. The volume is published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

The Story of the Treasure Seekers, published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, is a delightful child's book, written by E. Nesbit and illustrated with pictures by Gordon Browne. It is a simple and plain tale of the Bastable youngsters who realize that money is scarce in the family and that somebody ought to be hustling to supply the deficiency. They dig in the garden, they rummage the cellar and attic, and they find the treasure—but not in any of these places, not where they expected.

The Wage Slaves, by Roy L. McCardell, published by Dillingham & Co., is a story of the toils and wrongs and suffering of the employes in a great silk manufactory in the east. The hero of the story is the son of the man who founded the business. Just graduating from Harvard, he decides to remedy the evils that crept into the factory, since his father died and left it to the management of a villain named Garmen.

Egerton Castle's April Bloom, just finished as a serial in one of the monthly magazines, is now published in book form under the title Young April, by the Macmillan Company. It is the story of one month in the life of a young Englishman of title who must in thirty days assume the dignities, cares and conventionalities pertaining to his rank. He is traveling on the continent under an old clergyman for a tutor and mentor, when the news of the death of his uncle and his own succession to the estate and title of Duke of Rochester, reaches him. He immediately decides to have one month of absolute freedom and getting possession of all the funds his tutor carries, he gives the old gentleman the slip and starts out to see things.

The revised edition of Amateur Photography, by W. I. Lincoln Adams, issued by the Baker & Taylor Company, New York, will be welcomed in many a home where the pleasures of the kodak and camera have entered since this book's first publication. It has been revised and enlarged. It is handsomely illustrated by many half-tones and line engravings.

One of the most useful books for boys that this year has brought forth is Dorsey, the Young Inventor, by Edward S. Ellis, the now famous writer of United States history. Such a man would not, of course, turn his mind to the production of any idle thing. The story is exceedingly simple in its subject and plan. Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York, are the publishers.

The Century Company publishes Quicksilver Sue, by Mrs. Laura E. Richards, the author of many pretty stories for the young people, such as Captain January, Melody, etc. The present story ran as a serial in the St. Nicholas and delighted its readers. There are several full page pictures to add to the pleasure of the young reader.

Books Received.

From The Century Company:

Where Angels Fear to Tread. By Morgan Robertson. $1.25;

Vizier of the Two-Horned Alexander. By Frank R. Stockton. $1.25;

The Story of Betty. By Carolyn Wells. $1.50;

Tramping with Tramps. By Josiah Flint. $1.50;

The Circle of a Century. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. $1.25;

The Island. By Richard Whiteing. $1.50; and

Quicksilver Sue. By Laura E. Richards. $1.00

From Dodd, Mead & Co.:

A Son of the State. By W. Pitt Ridge. $1.25; and

In India. By G. W. Stevens. $1.50.

From Macmillan & Co.:

This and That. By Mrs. Molesworth. $1.25;

Soldier Rigdale. By Beulah Marie Dix. $1.50; and

The Jingle Book. By Caroyn Wells. $1.00.

From the National Publishing Co.:

Edgar Livingston. By Edmond Gasineau. 50 cts.

From the Alliance Publishing Co.:

Tora's Happy Day. By Florence Peltier Perry. 50 cts.

From Frederick A. Stokes Co.:

Loyal Hearts and True. By Ruth Ogden. $1.50; and

The Watchers. By A. E. W. Mason. $1.25.

From Rand McNally & Co.

Judge Elbridge. By Opie Read. $1.25; and

Romance of Graylock Manor. By Louise F. P. Hamilton.

From D. Appleton & Co.:

About the Weather. By Mark W. Harrington. 60 cts.;

Story of the Fishes. By James Newton Basket. 65 cts.;

A Voyage at Anchor. By W. Clark Russell. $1.00;

Sea Log of a Sea Waif. By Frank T. Bullen. $1.00; and

The Half Back. By Ralph H. Barbour. $1.50.

From Cassell & Company:

Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra. In Library Series. 10 cts.

From R. F. Fenno & Co.:

The White King of Manoa. By Joseph Hatton. $1.25.

From G. W. Dillingham & Co.:

The Wage Slaves. By Roy L. McCardell. 50 cents.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

SAFE — SURE

Cures a Cough or Cold at once, Conquers Croup without fail. Is the best for Bronchitis, Grippe, Hoarseness, Whooping-Cough, and for the cure of Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Small doses; quick, sure results.

FOR ALL LUNG TROUBLE

A TINY ROYAL HOSTESS.

Princess Viktoria Louise, the only daughter of the German emperor and empress, celebrated her return from the mountains by entertaining all her little friends at a 5 o'clock, where chocolate was served and not tea.

There are so few little princes and princesses of tender years that little people of less exalted rank were included among the invited guests. These latter a little shy at their first introduction into imperial circles, were received by the gracious hostess in such an informal manner that they felt at home at once.

She has inherited house wife capability from her charming mamma, and she insisted upon dealing out to each separate guest his or her share of cake and

PRINCESS LOUISE.

chocolate. As each child left it received as a souvenir a package of chocolate, attached to which was a small portrait of the fascinating little imperial hostess. It was all a very great success. She is not only beloved by her father, mother and six brothers, but the entire imperial household is at her feet.

This little sprite can do with her father as she likes, and at the same hour every morning she runs into his study and delights him with various accomplishments from day to day, such as a new verse in French, German or English, or anything that she thinks will please him.

She is 5 years old, very blond, with expressive blue eyes, and enjoys to the utmost every moment of her until now unclouded life. The mother and little daughter are inseparable and in this way the little one has become quite a traveler, and she has seen more lands than many a grown person.

DAINTY EVENING WAIST.

The daintiest evening waist is made buttercup chiffon, with bands of violet

velvet introduced. The effect is a beautiful reproduction of the colors of a pansy.

"Self Preservation

Is the first law of Nature." For this reason everyone who is ill desires to become well. Those who have impure or impoverished blood turn to Hood's Sarsaparilla, because they know it will enrich and purify their blood and give them good health. To take this medicine on the first appearance of impure blood is an important step toward self-preservation.

HOOD'S PILLS cure sick headache, indigestion.

IMPORTANCE OF A BABY'S NAME

The family living in the house next door to little Bessie had a little baby and a few days after its arrival she was allowed to go over and see it. "Is it a boy or a girl?" asked her small brother when she returned. "Why, what a silly question," retorted Bessie. "Of course they can't tell yet, for it hasn't been named."

Equal to the Emergency.

"Amelia says that George's proposal was the most provoking thing she ever encountered."

"How so?"

"Why, just as soon as he had asked her to be his wife he went right on and said, 'I know this is so sudden.'"

"And what did Amelia say?"

"Say! Why, she couldn't say a thing. He had just said himself the only thing she was prepared to say."

"Well, what did she do?"

"She said, 'Why, it isn't so awfully sudden,' and then fell on his neck."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Echo From the Kitchen.

"John, I'm going to sell these rolling-pins and flatirons in one lot. How shall I label them for the auctioneer?"

"War material, my love."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 10, DECEMBER 3, 1899.

Keeping the Sabbath.

Nehemiah 13:15-22.

Read the chapter. Compare Isa. 56:1-8; Jer. 17:19-27. Memory verses: 15-17.

Golden Text: Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Exod. 20:8.

15. In those days saw I in Judah some treading winepresses on the Sabbath, and bringing in sheaves, and lading asses; as also wine, grapes, and figs, and all manner of burdens, which they brought into Jerusalem on the Sabbath day: and I testified against them in the day wherein they sold victuals.

16. There dwelt men of Tyre also therein, which brought fish, and all manner of ware, and sold on the Sabbath unto the children of Judah, and in Jerusalem.

17. Then I contended with the nobles of Judah, and said unto them, What evil thing is this that ye do, and profane the Sabbath day?

18. Did not your fathers thus, and did not our God bring all this evil upon us, and upon this city? yet ye bring more wrath upon Israel by profaning the Sabbath.

19. And it came to pass that when the gates of Jerusalem began to be dark before the Sabbath, I commanded that the gates should be shut, and charged that they should not be opened till after the Sabbath: and some of my servants set I at the gates, that there should no burden be brought in on the Sabbath day.

20. So the merchants and sellers of all kind of ware lodged without Jerusalem once or twice.

21. Then I testified against them, and said unto them, Why lodge ye about the wall? if ye do so again, I will lay hands on you. From that time forth came they no more on the Sabbath.

22. And I commanded the Levites that they should cleanse themselves, and that they should come and keep the gates, to sanctify the Sabbath day. Remember me, O my God, concerning this also, and spare me according to the greatness of thy mercy.

Illustrative Applications.

In those days saw I in Judah some treading wine presses on the Sabbath. I testified against them (v. 15).—It is one thing to see in the sense of idly and listlessly looking on; it is another thing to see and have out of our sight get birth a noble protest against the wrong and a high effort for the right. It was this last sort of seeing which was Nehemiah's. He saw and he testified against. Too much of our seeing is of the first, quite useless sort. And if you say that Nehemiah was governor, and was charged with the special duties of administration, please remember that because of that very fact he is peculiarly example for each one of us; for under our system we, the voters and the people, are the real governors. Those who for a little time are incumbents of office are there because we have put them there, and are of the sort we have chosen. Therefore all the time should we free citizens see, that we may testify, make public opinion, right wrongs. We cannot delegate responsibility. The undermost fact of our political system is that the farthest-back responsibility is on ourselves. Be true to your responsibility, and see, that you may help to put down the wrong and crown the right.

There dwelt men of Tyre also therein (v. 16).—Nehemiah's trouble was largely with the foreigners, concerning the observing the sabbath. That is the chief trouble about observing the Lord's Day among ourselves. But Bishop Potter rightly says: "It is as utter an impertinence for the German or the Frenchman, for the Jew or the Mohammedan, to come here demanding that we shall waive the customs and repeal the laws that hallow our Lord's Day, as that we should surrender our language for the dialect of the Black Forest, or our marriage relations for the domestic usages of the Sultan." We need to rise up and assert our most precious rights as against a Continental Sunday.

Then I contended with the nobles of Judah (v. 17).—Here comes out another of Nehemiah's troubles in maintaining the sabbath—the influential people were against him. Here is our trouble also. There seems to have come a singular loosening of conscience about the sanctity of the Lord's Day, and among those in the community who set the customs. I thank God there are exceptions. I thank God we have a President who will not travel on Sunday, who sets the influence of his great office for, and not against, the Sunday. I would his example were more followed! Do you follow it? Never travel, except for real necessity, on the Lord's Day. Make your example stand for the Sunday. Let the sacrilegious excursion trains whiz without you.

What evil thing is this that ye do, and profane the Sabbath day? Did not your fathers thus, and did not our God bring all this evil upon us, and upon this city? (v. 17, 18.) There is such a thing yet as the law demanding the sacred day. It is set, not only in the announced commandment of God, but also in the structure of the word and in the necessities of man's physical, mental, spiritual nature. Defiance of this law cannot but bring doom of various sorts. Look on the map, and pick out the most controlling nations. Invariably they are the more Sabbath-keeping ones. Said Mr. Gladstone: "The religious observance of Sunday is a main prop of the religious character of the country. From a moral, social and physical point of view, the observance of Sunday is a duty of absolute consequence." Break down and fling away that prop, and you have all sorts of deterioration as certainly and as sternly as destiny. Sundaylessness is Godlessness. And Godlessness is the emptying of all moral oughtness, and that, in the long run, and frequently in the short run, is doom and death.

So the merchants and sellers of all kinds of ware lodged without Jerusalem once or twice (v. 20.) I think the modern people most like these ancient ones, who for the purpose of gain were set on destroying the sacred day if they possibly could, are those who thrust into the Sunday the secular newspaper. It is an utter mystery to me how any editor can insist on obedience to law in his editorial columns, and at the same time flagrantly break both the laws of God and man by his utterly unnecessary and defiant Sunday edition. In my judgment there is no influence so making for the blighting of conscience, the destruction of morals, the ruining of what is best and highest in the community, as this influence. If only all Christian people would refuse to purchase or read a secular Sunday newspaper, and withhold advertising in it, this tremendous evil would come to shriveling. I beseech you, save the Lord's day for holier things.—Wayland Hoyt, D. D., in Sunday School Times.

THE BARBER AND THE BOER.

He cursed the Boers with all his might,
He hoped that they would fail,
And blamed them as "a scurvy lot
That ought to be in jail!"
He wanted Mr. Bull to go
And "smite them hip and thigh,"
And "rip them up," and "lay them low,"
And "make their feathers fly."

No wonder that he raged and roared;
He was a barber, and
He held a paper that was full
Of portraits in his hand;
He looked at each bewhiskered Boer
They had depicted there—
For every hairy one a roar
Of hatred rent the air.
—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Story Teller's Habit.

"Whenever Jimason starts to tell a story he says: 'Maybe you've heard this one before.'"

"Then what?"

"I always say I have."

"Well?"

"Well, then he tells it just the same."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Clinching a Bargain.

Editor—Well, young woman, if the story suits me I will pay you fifteen dollars for it.

Young Lady Author (persuasively)—Oh, come, now. Buy it without reading it and I'll let you have it for ten.—Brooklyn Life.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

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A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute make no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

PATENTS.

Patents A. S. Pattison, 628 F St., Wash., D. C. Advice as to patent ability and inventors' Guide free. Mention BLADE.

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Southern Route leaves Chicago every Tuesday via Kansas City, Ft. Worth and El Paso to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

These Tourist Cars of latest pattern are attached to Fast Passenger Trains, and their popularity is evidence that we offer the best.

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AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS wanted—Free outfit. Several earn $25, many $10 weekly cash. "W.," P. O. 1371, New York.

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TOO MUCH FOR HIM.

Scene: The stone quay of a small fishing village in Cornwall. Two urchins are wrangling at the sea-end in somewhat dangerous proximity to the deep water. An old retired salt, "the father of the hamlet," watches these antics for a few minutes from his sunning place against the signal staff, then makes stealthily for the offending pair and administers a sound cuff each, afterward returning complacently to his pipe as the youngsters match tearfully seaward. A visitor having noticed the little episode, came up and tackled the old fellow on his seemingly unreasonable molestation.

"They were not harming you in any way," he protested, "so why spoil their game?"

"Well, it be jest this yer way," retorted the veteran, after a thoughtful expectoration. "'Tisn't as I cares a darn whether they tumbles in an' gets drownded or whether they do stop aboord, cos they bean't no kin o' mine. 'Twere the bloomin' uncertainty which were agoin' to happen as was too much fer me ter stan' it no longer, so I harbertrated the matter as you seed."—Scraps.

The Old Man Knew.

Her irate parent (to youth who has tarried late of an evening)—Young man, do you know it is past 11 o'clock?

The tarrying youth—Yes, sir. But she has been sitting on my hat for the past two hours, and I didn't want to tell her.

Irate parent—Then hereafter don't keep your hat on your lap. Hang it on the peg in the hall.—Philadelphia Call.

Making it Clear.

Her father—No, young man, my daughter can never be yours.

Her Adorer—I beg pardon; I don't want her to be my daughter; I want her to be my wife.—Harlem Life.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1899.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 164,000

AGUINALDO'S FLIGHT.

Where is Aguinaldo? is now the question. He has shown himself, ever since the beginning of the insurrection, to be extremely careful as to his personal safety. Whenever fighting has been going on, he has put ten or a dozen miles between him and the firing line with all possible speed. He evidently doesn't like the smell of powder, and the shrill note of a Krag-Jorgensen bullet gives a serious shock to his delicate nervous system.

Just as soon as he learned of Wheaton's landing at San Fabian, on the Gulf of Lingayen, he realized that his army was in a fair way to be trapped. He got out of Tarlac without a moment's delay, and since that nothing is known of his whereabouts. The presumption is that he made his way to the northeast as quickly as he could, with the intention of getting into the wild, mountainous region along the eastern stretch of the Bay of Lingayen. Whether he got outside the United States forces striving to form a junction with Wheaton is not yet known.

St. Nicholas is on the line of Lawton's advance, far up the Rio Agno, and in the edge of the hill country. There a troop of the Third cavalry captured twelve barrels containing the wardrobe of Senora Aguinaldo, some of her husband's personal effects, the records of his war secretary, and so on. It is a plausible conjecture that Aguinaldo himself went on ahead, leaving his baggage to follow, and therefore that he is in the mountains, seeking escape to the coast.

Undoubtedly he is trying to escape to Hong Kong, with the idea that he can from thence conduct a long-distance campaign. His only hope is to keep the rebellion on its feet until the anti-expansionist wind-jammers in Congress can get to work making speches. These treasonable utterances will be circulated broadcast in the hope of reviving the insurrectionary spirit, and thus bringing recruits. While there is no doubt he will receive aid and encouragement in this way, it will not rehabilitate the rebellion. That is rapidly sinking into a mere disorganized guerilla effort, and the end will come long before the next rainy season begins.

BUYING ITS OWN BONDS.

The offer of the government to purchase $25,000,000 of bonds out of the surplus in the treasury did not meet with the rapid response which would have been the case had there been any great stringency in the money market. The chief part of the cry was from the men on the New York Stock Exchange. The banks asked a higher interest rate for loans to stock brokers, and hence the shout for government help. The Wall street appeal would have been disregarded, but some large industrial firms complained that they had to pay too high a rate of interest on money borrowed to pay employes, etc., and this induced the President to order the purchase of bonds.

The government can well afford to buy that amount of its own bonds, which will be cancelled and retired. It has the money in the treasury, with no other use for it. The government will save $2,-500,000 on the deal, which is a tidy little sum to make by one stroke of the pen.

AN UNIQUE PROCLAMATION.

The Blade acknowledges with thanks the courtesy of His Excellency, Hon. George W. Atkinson, governor of West Virginia, in making it the recipient of an edition de luxe of his Thanksgiving proclamation. It is in large folio, with an illuminated cover, secured with ribbon—and typographically is an exhaustive exponent of the mechanical facilities of the state printer.

As to its literary matter, Governor Atkinson's proclamation is unique. The opening paragraph designates November 30 as Thanksgiving day in the mountain commonwealth. This is followed by twenty-five quotations from the Bible, all referring to the giving of thanks to the Almighty. Then comes the governor's signature and the official certification by Secretary of State Dawson, under the great seal of West Virginia.

The proclamation is entirely out of the ordinary style both in matter and manner, but it loses nothing thereby. The governor is to be congratulated on getting out of the rut so successfully.

OUR IMPORTS.

There is one feature of our rapidly-growing import trade that is most encouraging. We are not increasing our purchases of articles which can be provided in our own country. But we are buying more largely of raw materials, which are to be manufactured here. Articles crude or partly manufactured, imported for the use of our manufacturers, take up, in round figures, $50,000,000 of the increase in our imports.

We can stand any amount of increase in imports so long as so large a proportion of it makes for and increases domestic production and manufacture. This bringing to our country of large amounts of material results from the more widespread distribution of our exports, the ships taking them out and bringing back, at very low rates, cargoes which we can use to advantage. As an instance, ships taking rails and railway material and machinery to Russian ports at the extreme east end of the Black Sea, brought back to Philadelphia fine iron ores from south of the Caucasus, ore that was very much needed because of our large demand. Ships taking cargoes to every part of the world can find something now to bring back which our manufacturers can work up to advantage.

WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

The congress of the United States has plenty of work on its hands at the coming session. First in point of actual importance is the matter of devising a form of government for our colonial possessions—Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. As for Hawaii, the probability is that it will be made a territory, with a form of government analogous to that of the three organized territories, with the implied probability of being allowed admission as a state when the somewhat perplexing problem of citizenship is solved. In its population are Malays, Kanakas, Chinese and Japanese, besides the whites; and universal suffrage is not advisable.

Regarding Porto Rico and the Philippines, a number of questions will arise. While it may not be difficult to devise a form of government for them which will give their people as much freedom as the citizens of our territories enjoy, there are other points—notably that of the tariff in the Philippines—which will prove perplexing. By the treaty with Spain, the open door policy must prevail in the Philippines for the next ten years. Our tariff laws have so far been enforced impartially upon imports from Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. The Porto Rican planters are asking free admission for their sugar, thus putting it on the same footing as that from Hawaii. If this is done it will injure Cuba's sugar trade. Nor is the tobacco question less perplexing, for if the tobacco from our islands is admitted free, it may affect the market for the product of the tobacco growers of the United States.

There will be efforts made at currency legislation, of course. An amendment to the national banking law, embodying Secretary Gage's proposition to allow banks to be started with only $25,000 capital, will be pushed, and it should pass, as it would prove very useful in the purely agricultural sections of the west and south. Revision of the bankruptcy act is talked of, and the railways will urge such a modification of the interstate commerce law as will legalize pooling.

The steamship subsidy bill will be urged, and it is believed it will pass. The people are waking up to the fact that we are paying many millions per year for ocean freights to foreign shipmasters, which would remain here if our ocean commerce were carried in American bottoms. An organized effort will be made to secure a very large appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi and other western rivers. The above enumeration by no means exhausts the work that will be urged upon congress, and it is clear that this will be one of the most important sessions for many years.

DISFRANCHISING VOTERS.

The southern states have discovered a more humane way of eliminating the colored vote than by intimidation or open murder. The new plan was started by Mississippi and is being followed by Louisiana, South Carolina and Georgia, and the scheme promises to be taken up by the legislatures of all the states of the south.

Ever since the adoption of the thirteenth amendment to the constitution in reconstruction days the white people of the south have resorted to various schemes to disfranchise the colored voters. Ku-klux organizations, shot guns, intimidation—all have been tried with varying success. At last Mississippi hit upon the plan of making a constitutional provision denying the right of suffrage to any male citizen who cannot read the constitution or cannot understand it when read to him. As the judges of election must determine who can understand the constitution, and as these judges are for the most part white men, it can readily be seen that it will be difficult to make them understand that a colored voter comes up to the requirements.

The constitutional provision has been passed upon by the supreme court of the United States and held to be valid, as, of course, on its face it does not show any discrimination. The other southern states have "caught on" and it is expected several legislatures will take action this winter looking to a change in the constitutions of their respective states similar to that of Mississippi.

Without discussing this flagrant evasion of the federal constitution, it would seem to be the proper thing for both the great parties to change the basis of representation in national conventions and have the delegates selected according to the number of votes cast, instead of on a basis of population. If legal voters are disfranchised, such states should be shorn of a political power which they have no right to possess.

McLEAN WILL REMAIN.

It will not be cheering news to many Ohio Democrats to hear that John R. McLean has decided to remain in Ohio until after the Presidential election. The thousands of Democrats who contributed to McLean's defeat this year hoped they had rid the state of him as a political factor; but John refuses to go and proposes to keep his thumb on his organization.

Mr. McLean's presence in Ohio will not tend to harmonize the Democrats. The friends of Mr. Bryan realize he needs watching, and there promises to be a Kilkenny cat time of it until after the national delegates are selected.

If Mr. McLean succeeds in keeping his hold on the Ohio Democratic organization through next year, he will probably remain in the state long enough to contest for Mr. Foraker's seat in the senate, which is really the goal of his ambition.

And now, how about the conference of anti-McLean Democrats in Columbus next month?

McLEAN'S "CAMPAIGN FUND."

The gas-using citizens of Washington got in their little joke on Boss McLean, who controls the monopoly on the gas supply of the National capital. Current rumor has it that he has spent something like a million dollars in his effort to obtain the Ohio governorship. The last day of grace for the payment of October gas bills came on the third day after election.

Of course there was a long line of people standing outside the cashier's window. Each one, as his turn came, remarked to the hapless cashier: "Here's my contribution to the Ohio campaign fund. It's a little late, but I guess it will do to pay outstanding bills." And the cashier never cracked a smile after he had listened to variations on this remark for two or three hundred times.

Even after Mr. Goebel gets through with this campaign, he has enough personal accounts to settle to keep him busy for some time, providing he lives through them all.

A GREATER NAVY.

It was under President Arthur that the first steps were taken to build a new and modern navy for the United States. Aside from the monitors, we had no vessels that were up to date. Even so late as the Harrison administration our navy was in an inchoate condition. When the famous chase after the Itata too place, a Chilean admiral declared that he could lay San Francisco under tribute without danger to himself. And so he could, until the Charleston was completed—the first cruiser to be built on the Pacific coast, and now lying a wreck on a Philippine reef, after but ten years' service.

We could not have taken up the cause of Cuba a year ago had we not had a modern navy. That conflict developed the need of a navy commensurate with our enormous coast line, and in keeping with our importance as a great commercial nation. Nothing so makes for peace as the knowledge that war will be hazardous to the attacking power.

It is understood in Washington that the President's forthcoming message will recommend the construction of eighteen new war vessels as speedily as possible. It takes two to three years to build one, and the legislation authorizing their construction should be promptly enacted, that the work may begin immediately. It will be a good while, at the best, before any of them are ready for work.

There is no doubt the people of the country are heartily in favor of a larger navy. They have not forgotten the events of the summer of 1898—the splendid run of the Oregon around the Horn, the long wait of Dewey in Manila Bay until an additional naval force could reach him, the anxiety with which we looked for news each day when Camara's fleet started for the Philippines, only to turn back in the Red Sea when Watson's flying squadron was ordered to assail the Spanish coast—a bluff, if ever there was one, but it worked perfectly. The nation is immensely proud of the navy, and with good cause; and its increase will be a popular move.

Of course, the Democrats in Congress will oppose the increase. They have fought almost all bills for a modern navy. They opposed the recommendations of Grant and Hayes in that direction, and it was only after a hard fight that the bill which started the work was pushed through in both houses by the Republicans. It was promptly signed by President Arthur, and it laid the foundations of the present navy. The needs of the nation demand an increase, and the people favor it. Hence we believe the coming Congress will enact the needed legislation.

BALLOT REFORM.

The Columbus Press-Post urges upon the new general assembly to amend the Australian ballot law. It argues that the one vital point in voting, and which was the main reason for the adoption of the Australian ballot, is absolute secrecy, thus relieving all voters from constraint, and allowing the fullest freedom. This, it thinks, is not fully secured as the law stands. It says:

> Secrecy cannot be obtained while a ticket can be voted as a whole by the voter placing his cross under the emblem of the party for which he desires to vote. Under the present system it is very easy for spectators to determine whether a voter is "scratching" his ticket or voting it "straight." If a voter in the booth takes more than enough time to make a single cross, it is fairly presumed that he is "scratching," and to that extent the usefulness of the secret ballot is destroyed.

There is some force in this objection. The remedy, of course, would be to abolish the circle at the top of each ticket, and compel each voter to make a cross opposite the name of every candidate for whom he desires to vote. This would require the same length of time, whether a man voted his party ticket throughout, or marked a mixed one.

The objections to it are that it would require a longer time to do the voting, and that the count would be still more laborious than it is. These are perhaps not vital objections, though sure to be advanced.

There is a better method, however, than that advocated by the Press-Post. It is, for the general assembly to provide by law that all the cities in the state shall, within a specified period—say five years—provide themselves with voting machines, and after the expiration of that period render their use mandatory. The machine is absolutely secret. It is equally correct. It is incorruptible. The result in each precinct is known within a minute or two after the voting closes, and in the whole city as soon as these returns can reach the election board and be footed up.

Voting by machinery is as certain to supersede the present method as the harvester was to supplant the cradle, or the thresher the flail. Let the general assembly get a move on itself, and put Ohio in the front rank of progress by adopting the voting machine.

ROBERTS WILL FIGHT.

Representative-elect Roberts, of Utah, is out in a newspaper interview in which he declares his determination not to resign his seat. He says he was fairly elected, and that he proposes to "fight it out to the end."

Then it follows that a resolution for his expulsion will be introduced in the House, and that body must determine whether there are sufficient legal reasons for depriving him of his seat. Of course the constitution gives to that body full authority in the matter; but it is not probable that any member, fairly elected, will be deprived of his seat unless there is good reason in law for so doing.

Mr. Wm. E. Curtis, the well-known Washington correspondent, says: "The constitution of the United States is generous enough to assume that all men are innocent until their guilt is established by judicial proceedings, and the rules of the House of Representatives will not permit of the expulsion of a member who is accused only instead of being convicted of crime. If the anti-Mormon crusaders should go into court and convict Mr. Roberts of polygamy his expulsion would follow without the slightest objection; but very few members will ever vote to establish the precedent of expelling a man before he has been found guilty by a competent tribunal."

Mr. Curtis seems to forget that Roberts was tried on a charge of polygamy, was convicted, and served his term in prison. His guilt was fully established by a competent tribunal; and Roberts has admitted since then that he is to-day as guilty of the same offense as he was when he was convicted. He has three wives at the present time. The House will doubtless find these good and sufficient reasons for expelling him; and it will have the moral sense of the entire nation supporting it.

NEW JERSEY'S TRUST LAWS.

The Democratic party may howl against the trusts, but it is responsible for the legal existence of the most of them. It is a matter of record that 90 per cent of the trusts in the country are organized under the New Jersey law.

That law was passed in 1893, by a Democratic legislature. It makes it lawful for any corporation in the state of New Jersey to hold, to purchase and to sell the stocks or bonds of any other corporation, the same as a private individual may do.

This law has opened the way for the method of organizing a trust which is now followed. A corporation is organized under the New Jersey law. It then is allowed under that law, to buy the stock of other corporations, until it obtains a majority of it, thus controlling its business. This brings under corporate ownership those great combinations, commonly called trusts, which in other states have been declared to be in restraint of trade and contrary to public policy. On July 7, 1899, the state supreme court declared the law to be valid.

It must be clearly understood that all decisions of the courts take the ground that a corporation which is legal under the laws of the state in which it is incorporated can not be attacked as illegal in any other state. This decision rests on Sec. 1 of Article IV of the constitution of the United States, which declares that "full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state."

Any state can, of course, prohibit corporations formed under the New Jersey law from doing business within its boundaries, but it can not prevent its citizens from purchasing the goods made by the trust ouside the state, nor bringing them into the state for sale; nor can it prevent the trust from collecting the money due it for goods purchased outside the state. A contract valid under the laws of New Jersey is valid and can be enforced in any state in the Union.

The full measure of Democratic responsibility is therefore clear. The Democratic party of New Jeresy is responsible for the law under which 90 per cent of the trusts are organized, and the other states are helpless against that law.

OVER IN KENTUCKY.

The question of the disputed governorship in Kentucky has narrowed down to whether the state election board and the court of appeals can be used to overthrow the honest plurality which Taylor, the Republican candidate, has received. In 118 of the 119 counties of the state, Taylor has 261 plurality. In Nelson county, there were 1,198 votes certified for "W. P." Taylor, through a misprint of the blank returns, the candidate's correct initials being W. S. Judge Jones, of the county court, issued an order to the precinct election officers to count these votes for W. S. Taylor. This gives him a plurality in the state of 1,459 votes.

The official count is not completed in the county precincts outside of Louisville, which are expected to increase Taylor's plurality. Goebel appears to still maintain that he is elected, and he will use every means, fair or unfair, to carry his point. He has already taken an appeal in the Nelson county case, and will try to have the higher court reverse Judge Jones' order, thus depriving Taylor of 1,198 votes that were cast for him, but which were certified to "W. P." Taylor, through a printer's error in the blank returns. If the court of appeals should father this monstrous steal, the small plurality left is expected to be stolen through the machinations of the Democratic state board of elections. The whole country awaits the outcome with deep interest.

John D. Spreckels thinks we would have done better to spend the money for irrigation in the arid regions of the West than in obtaining the Philippines. Mr. Spreckels evidently fears the competition of Philippine sugar in the future. He forgets, too, that we need wider markets rather than more agricultural products, and that the Philippines, from their position, open the door to an enormous increase of our exports.

This Professor Lee who claims we are looking for the Leonids a year too soon, should be mobbed or compelled to listen to one of John J. Lentz's speeches. It is bad enough to sit up all night, only to be disappointed, but when it comes to sitting up in the wrong year, it is entirely too much.

Major John A. Logan was one of these who were jeeringly called "sons of their fathers" by the yellow press, when appointed to the army by the President. Major Logan served with distinction, and met a soldier's death at the head of his men in battle. All honor to his memory!

The entire country will be pained to hear of the serious physical condition of Dwight L. Moody. The eminent divine is now on his way to his New England home in a special car, under the care of a physician. The hope is general that he may soon be restored to health.

If John R. McLean remains in Ohio expecting to succeed Senator Foraker in the senate he is certain to be a disappointed man. There is no disposition on the part of Ohio voters to trade Mr. Foraker for McLean or even a better democrat.

Gen. Joe Wheeler expects to be back in his seat in the House this winter. He says the rebellion in the Philippines will be put down so speedily as to allow his return for this purpose.

What Kentucky needs is a lot of double, back-action non-tampering voting machines. With these Goebel would have been silenced within an hour after the close of the polls.

Looks funny to see the Democrats point to Judge Nash's plurality as showing how the voters of Ohio rebuked President McKinley's administration.

Ten thousand plum puddings are to be sent to the English army in South Africa. The American pie is not the only deadly invention.

China is glad to welcome us as a neighbor in the Philippines. She looks upon us as a friend, and on all Europe as enemies.

The public has its ear to the ground, waiting to hear that Billy Mason has made his threat good, and resigned.

The country is now thoroughly convinced that Kentuckians are better bluffers than shooters.

Should Aguinaldo be captured, John J. Lentz would probably offer his services as counsel.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Thanksgiving in Cuba.

Gen. Brooke, military governor of Cuba, has proclaimed Thanksgiving Day in that island. It will be the first time for the Cubans to celebrate the Yankee festival, but it is safe to say it will not be the last. The Cubans should celebrate the occasion with fervor, for there is no people on earth who have better reason than they to be thankful. This is their first year of emancipation from Spanish thraldom, and it has moreover been one of recuperation and of wonderful progress under American tutelage and guidance.

Voting Machines.

The city of Syracuse, N. Y., has decided to take up the march of progress. She has just purchased sixty voting machines, which will be ready for the Presidential election next year. Rapid voting, instantaneous counting, absolute protection against fraud, and the entire absence of the confusion arising from improperly marked ballots, are among the advantages which come from the adoption of the new method of voting.

Li Hung Chang's Idea.

Our old friend Li Hung Chang agrees with Bryan, Edward Atkinson, and the "aunties" that we should abandon the Philippines. But he don't believe we should relinquish them to the natives. He thinks we should sell them to Japan for $20,000,000. As Li Hung Chang favors an alliance of China with Japan to resist European aggression, the reason for his desiring Japan to acquire these islands is clear.

The Western Rivers.

Memphis has just held a waterways convention, in the interests of the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries. Resolutions were adopted urging liberal appropriations for rivers and harbors, special appropriations for various purposes and favoring the establishment of an additional department of the government, to be called the department of Commerce and Industries, the head of such department to be a Cabinet officer. Why exclude the railways from the purview of such a department? They do a much larger share of the transportation of the country than do the boats on our western rivers.

The Cotton Crop.

The statistician of the Agricultural department has issued a statement justifying his estimate of a 9,500,000-bale crop of cotton. In this he asserts that he allowed for the tendency to take a gloomy view of the crop situation, the actual condition indicating a yield of less than nine million bales. But other statisticians still maintain that the yield will approximate if not exceed by hundreds of thousands 11,000,000 bales. Only the outcome can tell who is right.

Bryan's Mental Make-Up.

Either Mr. Bryan dare not tell the truth, or he has the bump of hopefulness abnormally developed. He professes to see in the result of the recent elections a promise of Democratic victory next year. Meanwhile all coolheaded students of affairs figure out that, with Bryan as the candidate, the Democrats will get but 162 electoral votes to 285 for McKinley.

Otis' Assertion.

The Manila correspondent of the New York Sun, referring to the recent successful military operations in northern Luzon, says they recall the declaration of Gen. Otis last spring that with 35,000 men in the field he could suppress the insurrection. Hardly half that number of men are engaged in the present operations, yet the way all organized rebellion is going to pieces proves that Gen. Otis' statement was justified. His critics failed to recognize the fact that the return of the volunteers left him for a time with a very small force of regulars—too small to do both garrison and field work effectively.

Long Distances.

The dispatches tell us that the British troops ariving at Cape Town "have been hurried forward by water to Durban," the nearest port connected with Ladysmith by railroad. But Durban is about 1,000 miles by water from Cape Town; so it will be seen that the troops have quite a journey to make on the transports before reaching Durban, and then they are over 100 miles from Ladysmith. South Africa is a country of magnificent distances.

Expansion Indorsed.

In the elections on November 7, the states of Massachusetts and Iowa are the two which the Democratic party made its fight distinctly and vociferously on the issues of free silver and anti-expansion. Massachusetts and Iowa are the two states (except Pennsylvania) which gave the largest Republican majorities. What reason has Bryan to assert that the result of the voting was to condemn the expansion policy?

Mills for Expansion.

Senator Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, is a Democrat of the Democrats, but he is an expansionist. In a recent interview at San Francisco he said he is "in favor of holding the Philippines, if we can adjust conditions to our form of government." No doubt of that, Senator. There are no lions in the path.

A Step Forward.

The New York Evening Post is really beginning to realize, as our Texas friend so aptly put it, that we've done expanded." It apparently accepts expansion as an accomplished fact. Now the burden of its anxiety is that we make no failure in the administration of the governmet of the Philippines, Hawaii, et al. All of which shows that things are progressing, and that the lesson of the recent election was not lost on the Evening Post. Anti-expansion is no longer a live issue.

The Plague in Europe.

The bubonic plague has at last obtained a foothold in Europe. Oporto, Portugal, has become infected, and the people in the filthy lower quarters of the city are dying rapidly. Rats and fleas carry the infection, while the ignorant people stupidly resist the efforts of the authorities to clean up the city and arrest the spread of the disease. Grave fears are expressed that it will spread to the slums of other cities. There appears to be but one way to get rid of it when it once appears, and that is to abolish the slums.

The German-Americans.

Here in Ohio, as in some other states, an attempt was made during the recent campaign to influence the German-Americans to vote the Democratic ticket, because of that mythical "alliance" with England. The outcome showed that "German-American" is more a term to denote nativity or descent than one of political significance. On this matter the New York Sun well says. "It is about time for the eminent citizens who make a practice of giving orders to the 'German vote' to understand that they are wasting their pains. The great mass of voters of German descent are simply Americans. Some of them vote as Republicans and some as Democrats, but mighty few of them as 'Germans.' In Ohio and Iowa they have not been frightened by expansion, but we venture to say that they have been disgusted by arguments addressed to them as foreigners."

Bryan's Figuring.

Bryan's optimistic review of the recent elections excites nothing but a laugh from the Democratic leaders. His rejoicing over "reduced Republican majorities" in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania is understood to be nothing but a straw to tickle the unthinking. The last Democratic victory in the nation was in 1892. The Republican majority in Massachusetts this year is three times what it was in 1892, and Pennsylvania is twice as large; while New Jersey went Democratic in 1892, and 20,000 Republican the other day. What the Democratic party needs next year is to carry states, not reduce Republican majorities a little.

"Tipping" on Trains.

General Passenger Agent Daniels, of the New York Central, believes that the practice of giving "tips" to employes on passenger trains should be abolished. He is certainly right. If a traveler buys a berth in a sleeper, or a seat in a chair car, he should not be expected to pay from a quarter to a dollar to the car employes, who are hired and paid by the company to attend to the comfort of the passengers. There is no more reason to "tip" a car porter than to "tip" the engineer, or the conductor. Help Mr. Daniels in his reform, and refuse to "tip."

THE LOVE STORY OF MISS MILES.

Society is much interested in the story of the romantic army courtship culminating in the engagement of Miss Celia Sherman Miles, the only daughter of General Nelson A. Miles. Miss Miles is to marry Captain Samuel Reber, U. S. A.

Miss Celia Sherman Miles was brought up on the western frontier. While sharing her father's station there she learned one of her graceful accomplishments, that of horsemanship. She is one of the best horsewomen in America and she learned to ride as the Indian maidens learn, astride, with never a sign of a saddle, only a weak, inedequate sort of bridle. She went over the prairies on many a race with maidens white and maidens red and she nearly always won. She is a fine wheelwoman, too, but does not care so much for that as the earlier sport she learned in the west. She plays golf well and is an expert swimmer. She dances gracefully and her years in Washington have lent to her something of the gentleness of the south, combined with the breeziness and cordiality gained in her childhood in the west. She assists

CAPTAIN SAMUEL REBER.

her mother at all social functions. She is a fine pianist and linguist. Miss Miles has turned her 23 years to excellent account by the brisk energy and ambition to "do things well" that characterize her father.

Captain Reber is the son of Judge Reber of St. Louis. His mother was, before her marriage, Miss Sherman, of Ohio, first cousin of Mrs. Miles. The bethrothed pair are, therefore, second cousins, once removed.

To little Celia Miles big Sam Reber was always her boy hero. He was so big and strong and, though he was fifteen years older than she, deigned to play with her and she exulted in the honor.

She liked Sammie because he told her stories. She had her first fearsome thrills over Red Riding Hood and the dreadful bears when Cousin Sammie's voice fell to a sepulchral whisper, as he told the old fairy tale. He was quite willing to convert himself into a four-legged animal, sometimes a camel, often an elephant, oftener a horse, according to her gracious pleasure, that she might ride about the parlor on his back. The first cloud upon her juvenile happiness was his mustache. "You look old now, like papa," she said, regretfully, and so great was her awe that she never found courage to ask him to be a horse or a camel again. Time was when she did not miss his service in this direction, for she learned to ride real live horses. Then

MISS CELIA S. MILES.

he began writing her little letters. They were the first letters she had ever received and it was one of the proudest moments of her life when she was able to answer one of them. The letter was not a model of spelling, nor yet of writing, and there were three large blots on it, but it was a letter, nevertheless, and pleased the young man who received it as much as the maiden who sent it.

Trace Sammie Reber's career. He was appointed to the military academy at West Point from Missouri in 1882. He graduated in July, 1886. He was appointed second lieutenant of the Fourth Cavalry the same year. In July, 1892, he was appointed first lieutenant of the Ninth Cavalry. He became first lieutenant of the signal corps in January, 1894. In May, 1898, he was appointed major of the volunteer signal corps. In July of the same year he was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the volunteer signal corps. Recently he was promoted to a captaincy in the regular army.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Miles and Miss Miles joined the general at Porto Rico. It was while they were on the way there that they met Lieutenant Reber.

Miss Miles congratulated him very prettily upon his record in the Cuban campaign. She was the daughter of a hero and admired heroes.

"Thank you," he said.

"I hope for a promotion in the regular army next year and when it comes——"

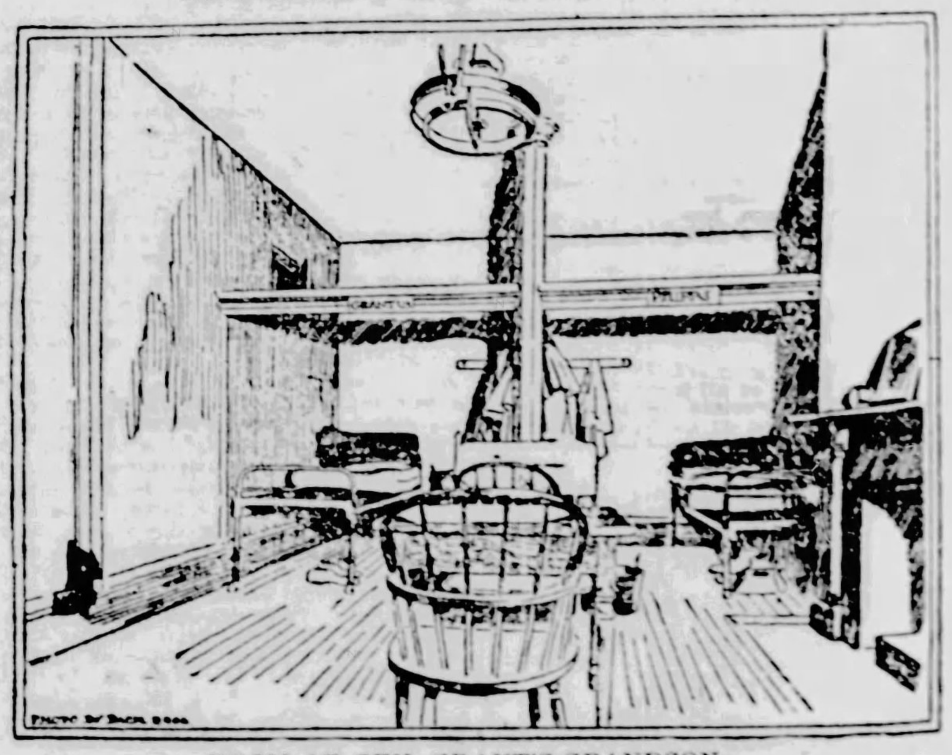
The sentence was left unfinished, unless the blush that deepened in Miss Miles' cheek might be called its completion.

MAJOR JOHN A. LOGAN.

Killed in Battle at San Jacinto, Luzon, on November 11.

BRITISH TROOP SHIPS---POSITIONS ON NOVEMBER 12.

HOW CADETS LIVE AT WEST POINT.



ROOM OF GEN. GRANT'S GRANDSON.

Spartan simplicity is the predominant feature of cadet rooms at West Point. They are furnished alike. There are no decorations in one that can not be found in all the others. A millionaire's son has no more privileges than the poorest lad whose brains and physical perfection secured his appointment.

No furniture or ornaments are allowed in rooms except those called for by the regulations. Everything in a cadet's room is purchased out of the pay he receives from the government. No ornaments are allowed on the walls, but a few photographs may be placed on the top shelf of the clothes press. Each cadet must make up his bed after reveille. Mattresses and blankets are folded neatly and piled against the head. Shoes are lined parallel on the floor by the side of the bed. An alcove furnished with books provides a place for uniforms. The books are numbered for each garment. Night clothes and one clothes bag for each cadet hang on pegs next to the bed. A small clothes press, having four shelves, stands against the wall near the door. This press holds the remaining belongings of the occupants.

The mantel ornaments consist of a neat frame giving the hours of instruction, copies of the army regulations, U. S. M. A. regulations, blue book, and a small mirror. At the foot of the bed is a washstand, with two bowls and a few toilet articles. On the transom of the alcove is each cadet's name, which must also appear over his clothes press and pegs. Guns have a separate rack.

Two cadets occupy a room. The selection of room mates is left to the cadets themselves, the authorities claiming no jurisdiction.

Each cadet takes his turn as room orderly weekly. The orderly is responsible for the general order and cleanliness of the room. He must see that the ventilation is perfect, that the lights go out at taps. Upon him rests the responsibility of dust appearing on the shelves. He must not allow his room mate or any visitor to stand at the window in shirt sleeves, and whatever is done in the room he stands accountable for.

Formerly cadets were compelled to scrub the floors of their rooms, but civilians are now employed for that purpose. This is the only evidence of luxury that has cropped up at West Point during the century of its existence.—New York Herald.

NEW SEARCHLIGHT FOR USE AT FIRES.

Fire Chief Croker will soon test a portable dynamo of his own invention designed to permit the use of searchlights at fires. A small electric generator is substituted for the regular pumping apparatus on an engine truck, which with reels will allow long or short wires to be attached to an ordinary marine searchlight. With this the chief hopes that the handicap of dark hallways and roofs will be done away with, as lights can be carried anywhere. An Elmira concern is building the new machine, which has been patented and will be known as the Croker searchlight engine.—New York Evening World.

All Uncles Look Alike to Him.

First Country Sport—Where do you put up when you go to New York?

Second Country Sport—Oh, I'm not a bit particular. All pawnbrokers look alike to me.—Tit-Bits.

His Suspicion.

"It is said that you have been trying to purchase support in your enemy's own district."

"Don't you believe it," said Senator Sorghum. "It's a ruse to bull the vote market."—Washington Star.

$1000.00 IN GOLD FREE.

A	B	C	C	E
C	H	I	K	N
N	O	O	O	O
R	S	T	W	Y

BRAINS COUNT We will give **$1,000.00 in Gold** to *anyone who will arrange* the twenty letters printed at the left *into three names* denoting **three well-known cities** of the **United States.** *Remember, we do not want one cent of your money.* There is only one condition, which will take less than one hour of your time, and that is that you shall sell eight subscriptions at twenty-five cents each to one of the oldest and best known Boston magazines. Your friends will thank you for the chance to subscribe, as the regular price is fifty cents. They save twenty-five cents by dealing with you. In making the three names, *the letters can only be used as many times as they appear, and no letter can be used which does not appear.* **After you have found** the *three correct names* you will *have used every letter* in the twenty *exactly* as many times as it appears. **The money will be paid December 20th. 1899. Should more than one person succeed in finding the three correct names, the $1,000.00 will be equally divided.** *We make this liberal offer* to introduce one of the most *charming* and *interesting family* **96 to 144 Column** *illustrated monthly* **magazines** to as many families in the United States and Canada as possible, *where it is as yet unknown.* This magazine is *carefully* edited, *illustrated* and *filled* with the *choicest* literary matter that the best authors produce. **Try and Win.** If you will make the *three names* and **send them to us at once,** *who knows* but that you will win the prize? Anyway, *we do not want any money from you*, and a contest like this is *very interesting*. As soon as we receive your answer, if it is correct, we will mail you at once the eight coupons. You will know your solution is correct if you receive the coupons. We sincerely hope you will, as *we shall give the $1,000.00 away anyway.* Do not delay. Write at once.

RIGLEY PUBLISHING CO., 168 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.

MADE LOGAN A NEW MAN.

Youngstown Honors the Memory of Her Once Gay Citizen.

The body of Major John A. Logan, who fell in the battle of San Jacinto, Nov. 12, at the head of his battalion, will be brought to his old home in Youngstown in charge of his valet, Morley. It will be received with every mark of respect by the city from which he went out eighteen months ago, looked on as only a young man of society, whose chief claim to admiration was in his kinship to the famous general of the civil war.

Youngstown had been Mr. Logan's home most of the time since his marriage, twelve years ago, to Edith Andrews, elder daughter of C. H. Andrews, a millionaire coal and railroad operator. Young Logan first saw Youngstown in 1884, with his father, who was the vice presidential candidate on the republican ticket with James G. Blaine. At this time they were guests of Mr. Andrews and the son of the soldier then became acquainted with the daughter of the millionaire. Their marriage attracted national attention and was attended by dignitaries of the state and nation and by social leaders from many cities. Three children were born to them—Mary Louisa, now 11 years old; John A. Verd, 9 years old, and Edith Josephine, 5 years old.

Soon after the marriage young Logan engaged in business with his father-in-law. He was given the management of the Bessemer Limestone company, in which Mr. Andrews had many thousands of dollars invested. But Logan lacked the business ability, or failed to give the required attention to business, and when, on December 25, 1894, Mr. Andrews died, the share of the estate of the millionaire given to the son-in-law, as expressed in the will, was the amount of debts owing and the losses sustained by the Bessemer Limestone company, which the executors were ordered to pay. However, the son-in-law was not forced to earn a living, for the share of her father's estate left to Mrs. Logan was estimated at three million dollars.

Mr. Andrews, who was shrewd in all affairs of business, took delight in favoring the whims and hobbies of his son-in-law. He often ridiculed them, but never failed to foot the bills.

The prominence of the family of young Logan, who at his marriage was only 22 years old, threw open every door of society in Youngstown, and he was soon a leader of the smart set. Backed by the millions of his father-in-law, he opened the eyes of local residents by a display of equipages and horses the like of which had never been beyond the conventionalities of the city in matters of dress and general style of living, young Logan excited much ridicule, and his popularity suffered. Still he was given credit for being gentlemanly and courteous, genial with his friends and generous.

Always interested in military affairs, in the spring of 1889 Logan reorganized the local company of the National guard under the name of the Logan Rifles, in honor of his father, and assumed the captaincy. His influence caused citizens to subscribe liberally to a fund to buy uniforms for the company. Upon the first appearance on dress parade the company caused a sensation. From its uniform it might have belonged to the Queen's Royal Rifles or the Prince of Wales' Own Fusiliers. The uniform consisted of a shako, red coat and white breeches. There are many Irish in the city and their comments on the appearance of the company were so painful to the militiamen that many left the service. Logan remained captain of the company until 1891, when he resigned, just before a trip to Europe.

After the death of Mr. Andrews, Logan engaged in stock raising, and established the Oriole farm, where he raised blooded horses, cattle and dogs. He had the finest stables and kennels in the state, and imported blooded stock at the cost of thousands of dollars. In 1896, Mr. and Mrs. Logan, with their children, visited Europe and attended the coronation of the Czar. Upon their return home in the spring of 1897, Mr. Logan published a book "Joyful Russia," a recital of personal observations and experiences in the land of the czar. At this time arose the controversy over the wearing of uniforms at the coronation ceremonies, between Logan and J. J. McCook. It resulted in a challenge by Logan to McCook to fight a duel, to which no reply was made.

In the summer of 1894 the Logans moved to Chicago, and that fall Mr. Logan managed the horse show. The next spring, after he had secured a commission as assistant adjutant general, with rank of major, he stayed 24 hours with his family in Youngstown, on the way to war, where he served on the staff of General Bates.

After the surrender of Santiago he was in command of a guard for Spanish prisoners. While performing this duty he was stricken with yellow fever, and when convalescent was transported to Montauk Point, where he was joined by his wife, who accompanied him to the city. Major Logan's home-coming was notable for the throng that gathered at the depot to bid him welcome, August 22. By hundreds who had ridiculed him as a man of society he was admired and cheerd as a soldier. He took his new found popularity modestly. A soldier's life had seemed to transform the man. Major Logan remained quietly at his home in Youngstown until he joined the Thirty-Third Volunteer regiment at San Antonio, Tex., in August.

Your Liver

Will be roused to its natural duties and your biliousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

VICE PRESIDENT HOBART IS DEAD.

Passed Peacefully Away Tuesday Morning at His Home.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 21.—Vice President Hobart died at 8:30 a. m.

The Vice President had been failing since late yesterday afternoon, although the reports given out at the house were that he was holding his own. At midnight he became unconscious, and at 7 o'clock this morning he had an attack of angina pectoris, from which he never rallied. His death followed at 8:30

Mrs. Hobart, Dr. Newton, Mrs. Newton, who is a cousin of Mrs. Hobart, and Miss Alice Waddell, the nurse, were at the patient's bedside constantly from the time he became unconscious.

Garrett A. Hobart, jr., was also at his father's bedside. Mrs. Hobart bears up well under her great bereavement.

The flags on the city and other public buildings were half-masted when the news of the vice president's death became known. Flags on many private buildings and dwellings were also hung at half mast. The bell on the city hall was tolled at intervals during the forenoon.

Soon after the news of Mr. Hobart's death was sent over the wires, telegrams of condolence began to arrive at Carroll hall. Among the first to send words of sympathy and condolence to Mrs. Hobart were president McKinley and Mrs. McKinley.

Mr. Hobart's illness first attracted public attention when he went to Long Branch last summer. He spent a portion of the summer there and during that time had a number of weak spells. It was not admitted then by his physician or family that he was critically ill.

VICE PRESIDENT HOBART.

Although he continued in failing health, he was able to drive out and attended the Long Branch horse show. Near the end of the Long Branch season Mr. Hobart went to his Paterson home in company with Mrs. Hobart, his son and secretary.

About a month ago Mr. Hobart's illness took a decided change for the worse and shortly after that a notice was issued by Mr. Hobart's family to the public admitting that the vice-president's condition was very critical and that very little hope of his recovery was entertained. The announcement was made that he certainly would never again appear in public life.

Office Becomes Vacant.

Washington, Nov. 21.—By the death of Mr. Hobart the office of vice president of the United States becomes vacant for the rest of President McKinley's term, as the law provides no succession. A president pro-tempore of the senate will be elected by that body when congress assembles, who will hold the office until March, 1901. By law the succession to the Presidency of the United States in the event of vacancy falls upon the vice president and, in the event of the latter's death, to the secretary of state, the next in line being the secretary of the treasury, then the secretary of war, and down through the list of cabinet officers in order of precedence fixed by act of congress when the death of Vice President Hendricks disclosed the necessity of such a provision.

Senator William P. Frye, of Maine, is now president pro tempore of the senate. He will call that body to order when it assembles December 4, and preside until a successor is chosen. That he will succeed himself is generally conceded.

President's Proclamation.

After the cabinet meeting the President issued the following proclamation: "By the President of the United States.

"A Proclamation.

"TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:

"Garrett Augustus Hobart, Vice President of the United States, died at his home in Paterson, N. J., at 8:30 o'clock this morning. In him the nation has lost one of its most illustrious citizens and one of its most faithful servants. His participation in the business life and the law-making body of his native state was marked by unswerving fidelity and by a high order of talents and attainments; and his too brief career as Vice President of the United States and president of the senate exhibited the loftiest qualities of upright and sagacious statesmanship. In the world of affairs he had few equals among his contemporaries. His private character was gentle and noble. He will long be mourned by his friends as a man of singular purity and attractiveness whose sweetness of disposition won all hearts, while his elevated purposes, his unbending integrity and whole hearted devotion to the public good deserved and acquired universal respect and esteem.

"In sorrowing testimony of the loss which has fallen upon the country, I direct that on the day of the funeral the executive offices of the United States shall be closed and all posts and stations of the army and navy shall display the national flag at half mast, and that the representatives of the United States in foreign countries shall pay appropriate tribute to the illustrious dead for a period of thirty days.

"In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington this twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fourth.

(Signed.) "WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

(SEAL.)

"By the President:

(Signed.) "JOHN HAY,

"Secretary of State."

Washington in Mourning.

Washington, Nov. 21.—All the flags in Washington are half-masted, out of respect to the memory of Vice President Hobart. The announcement of the Vice President's death, while not unexpected, came as a distinct shock, and cast deep gloom over the city, where he was loved and honored. The news was first received at the White House ten minutes before 9 o'clock, in a private message from Paterson. The flag over the executive mansion was immediately hauled down to half mast, and the doors of the mansion closed to the public.

The President was deeply affected by the telegram announcing his colleague's death, and he at once dispatched a telegram conveying the sympathy and consolation of himself and Mrs. McKinley to Mrs. Hobart. Meantime the sad intelligence had been bulletined by all the newspaper offices, and the whole city was soon mourning the loss of the Vice President. Secretary of State Hay, upon whom the succession to the Presidency now falls, heard the news upon his arrival at the state department, and he immediately repaired to the White House. Meantime, Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, and Senator Foster, of Washington, had joined the President, and were with him when Secretary Hay arrived.

The secretary remained with the President about ten minutes. He was visibly affected when he left the White House. He said no arrangements had yet been made, but that the President and all the members of his cabinet would attend the funeral.

President McKinley was deeply moved, and when Senator Fairbanks had left he joined Mrs. McKinley in his private apartments. His close and intimate relations with his colleagues made him feel the Vice President's death as a great personal bereavement. Mrs. McKinley was greatly affected. She gave way completely to her grief, and sobbed convulsively. Mrs. McKinley has but few intimates here, and among her most cherished friends were the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart. President McKinley did all he could to comfort his wife, and did not return to his office until the members of the cabinet began to arrive.

The members of the cabinet were made acquainted with the sad news as soon as the President himself was informed, by means of telephone from the White House. Secretary Hay hastened over to the White House, and had a private conversation with the President, and then returned to the state department and gave orders for the execution of the official program, so far as the government is concerned. First, Mr. Hay sent a private message to Mrs. Hobart, expressing his sincere condolence, and then gave his attention to the preparation of a proclamation announcing the death of the Vice President to the people of the United States. It was also necessary to convey the information to the nations of the world.

This was the day for the regular cabinet meeting, and the members gathered at the White House at 11 o'clock, but the death of the Vice President overshadowed all else, and public business was not mentioned. All the members of the cabinet, especially Attorney General Griggs, showed the emotion which they felt.

Attorney General Griggs said he would leave for Paterson immediately after the cabinet meeting. The attorney general and Vice President Hobart were probably closer than any two men in public life in this administration.

His Successful Career.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Garrett A. Hobart was eminently successful, both in business and politics. His reputation as a man of affairs and as one of the shrewdest business men in the country was, perhaps, greater than his reputation as a political leader and statesman until his election to the Vice Presidency three years ago.

Mr. Hobart was born in 1844 at Long Branch, N. J. His ancestors on his father's side were English, and on his mother's side, Dutch. Thirty-three years ago he was graduated from Rutgers college, and began teaching school. Three months later he entered upon the study of law with Socrates Tuttle, a prominent lawyer in Passaic county, and who was at that time mayor of Paterson. Young Hobart is said to have arrived at Paterson with but a dollar and fifty cents in his pocket, and from this small beginning he made his way unaided to wealth and prominence. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar, and the same year he married the daughter of Mr. Tuttle. Mr. Hobart made his way rapidly at the bar of his native state, and his bent led him early into politics.

In 1871 he was made city counsel of Paterson, and in '72 was elected to the state assembly, of which body he was chosen speaker in the following year. Even during these early years he displayed that accurate knowledge of men, and exhibited that wonderful executive ability which were the key to his later success, both in business and politics. At the end of his second year in the assembly, he retired to devote himself to the law and to the numerous business interests with which he had become identified. But the demands of his party would not admit of his remaining long in private life, and in 1876 he was elected to the state senate, of which body he was chosen president in 1881. During his service in the senate, he was chairman of the judiciary committee, and was the author of many measures of importance which are now on the statute books of the state of New Jersey. His party became more and more exacting in its demands upon him. His was recognized as a safe and guiding hand, and from 1880 to 1891 he was at the head of the state Republican organization of New Jersey, and, as such, planned some of the most brilliant campaigns conducted by his party in the state.

From 1884 until 1896 he was a member of the national Republican executive committee, and had much to do with the management of the national campaigns during those twelve years. During all these years his business connections became broader and broader. His keen insight into affairs made his advice and counsel of such value that he was sought after by some of the largest corporations in the country, and at the time of his election as Vice President he was a director in no less than 60 different companies. Probably the greatest business honor which he attained was his selection as one of the three arbitrators of the Joint Tariff association, composed of 37 of the most prominent trunk lines of the country. Through his business connections and his law practice, he built up a large fortune.

After his nomination and election to the Vice Presidency on the ticket headed by Mr. McKinley, he came to Washington and took up his residence in the old Cameron mansion, adjoining the site of the historic old Seward house, on Lafayette square, where Blaine died. The Hobart residence, during the past two years, has been the scene of many delightful affairs. Socially, the Vice President and his charming wife divided the honors with the President and Mrs. McKinley. Vice President Hobart's genial temperament and charming personality made him very popular, not only in the senate, over which he presided with dignity and ability, but with all who came in contact with him.

Mr. Hobart left but on child, Garrett A. Hobart, jr., a boy of 14. Fanny, a young woman of 22, died in 1895, in Italy, while there with her parents.

Mr. Hobart was a popular presiding officer and a good parliamentarian. It has been the habit of most Vice Presidents to refer closely disputed points of order to the senate for decision. Mr. Hobart, however, usually decided all such questions himself, and especially if they involved parliamentary law, and the rules did not provide for decision by the senate. He was quick in disposing of business at his desk, and proceedings were never delayed through any indecision on his part. His firm and impartial manner won the respect of all senators, while his genial and pleasant manner made him one of the most popular men who ever filled the high office which his death leaves vacant.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS

They Are the Most Important Organs of the Body.

To Test for Yourself the Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

Thousands of Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

Is that great human engine, which decides the health of every man and woman, working properly?

Are symptoms like the following staring you in the face every day:

Weak, sluggish circulation.

Puffy or dark circles under the eyes.

Sallow, yellow, unhealthy complexion.

Urine cloudy, milk like or stringy; dark in color or offensive.

Painful, scalding sensation in passing it.

Dull, heavy headaches, dizzy, tired feeling, faint spells, irregular heart.

Obliged to go often during the day, and to get up many times at night.

Pain or dull ache in the back.

Feeling of oppression and apprehension.

Restless, irritable and hard to please.

All fagged out, run down, sleepless nights and discouraged.

If you have any of these symptoms, take the advice of one who has made a life study of just such diseases and look well to yourself, because you have kidney trouble.

If your urine when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys need immediate attention.

Bright's disease, which is destroying more human lives than any other disease, may be stealing upon you.

The symptoms you have noticed are the danger signals nature sets to show that the track of health is not clear.

Take Swamp-Root, the famous new discovery, whose fame is being heralded by grateful men and women, saved from untimely graves by its immediate and marvelous power over diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

Especially in cases of Bright's disease is Swamp-Root winning new friends every hour.

Swamp-Root succeeds because it cures.

Every man and woman, no matter how healthy and vigorous, would profit by taking Swamp-Root every now and then as a preventative, and thus absolutely forestall kidney and bladder troubles.

Swamp-Root is the triumphant discovery of the eminent kidney specialist, Dr. Kilmer, and is used in the leading hospitals; recommended by skillful physicians in their private practice; and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that medical science has ever been able to compound.

If you have the slightest symptom of kidney of bladder trouble, if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you free by mail immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book of wonderful Swamp-Root testimonials. Be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

Swamp-Root is for sale the world over at druggists in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

Havana, Nov. 18.—The Journal, which favors absolute independence, says: "The Cubans have a lot to learn before absolute independence will be assured. They are not pacified and cannot be, until patience has done her work. The Cuban hates the Spaniard with a hunger that impatiently awaits an opportunity. He loves to remember his wrongs and refuses to forget revenge.

"Nor does he love the Americans. Very few Cubans have even a perfunctory feeling of gratitude.

"Most of his political ideas the average cuban has acquired from the history of French revolution. He believes in the social theories which M. Zola exploits in his novels. The Cuban's notion of a republican form of government is one in which the people are divided into two classes—officials and taxpayers, the use of the latter being to maintain the former.

"The Cuban must be prepared to learn by degrees the lesson of justice, industry, economy and the strictest official integrity. Until he has learned that, he cannot be trusted with absolute independence and the powers it confers."

At Guanabacoa an attempt was made to lynch a Spaniard who had insulted a Cuban flag that was flying in honor of the Cuban general Creci, whose remains were lying in state, prior to interment. The police rescued the Spaniard and brought him to Havana, where he was lodged in jail.

William A. Cox, recently arrested in New Orleans, on a charge if grand larceny committed here, who unsuccessfully contested his return to the military authorities in Havana, arrived here today in charge of two detectives.

SMUGGLER OF PEARLS

New York, Nov. 20.—Francois Bock, said to be a jeweler of Providence, R. I., is in custody here, charged with smuggling. He was arrested yesterday on the arrival of the La Bretagne, on which he was a passenger. In each of his shoes, in Bock's baggage, which were turned in and tied together in pairs, were found at least ten packages of whole and half pearls, and among the other baggage was found a large parcel measuring a full quart. On the person of Bock, who was examined twice by the officials, two other parcels were found, each containing five packages similar to those in the shoes. The pearls, it is supposed, are worth $80,000. Bock was committed to jail in default of $5,000 bail. He will have his examination to-morrow.

READY TO FIGHT.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 20.—The Commercial (Republican) says:

The following communication from Harlan county talks to the point:

"We, together with 1,000 able bodied citizens of this county, have tendered our services to Governor Bradley and Gen. W. S. Taylor, to inaugurate Gen. Taylor and maintain him in the office to which he was elected, however any state election board or any legislature may decide: (Signed.)

"A. B. COMETT,
"County Judge.
"S. N. FRENCH,
"County Attorney.
"W. A. HENSLEY,
"Sheriff of Harlan County.
"J. S. BAILEY,
"Chairman Republican Committee.
"H. H. HOWARD,
"Commissioner of Harlan Circuit Court.
"J. S. KELLY,
"U. S. Commissioner.
"JOHN B. HURST,
"Postmaster.
"G. A. EVERSOLE,
"Attorney at Law.
"M. W. HOWARD,
"Clerk Harlan Circuit Court."

Harlan is one of the strongly Republican mountain counties of the Eleventh district.

THE ROBERTS CASE.

Salt Lake, Nov. 20.—The Democratic state committee held a meeting Saturday chiefly to consider the Roberts case. James H. Moyle, chairman and a Mormon, urged that counter-petitions be gotten up asking that Roberts be seated. One after another of the Gentile members arose and opposed this, saying that they had voted for Roberts as a Democrat on the expectation that he would be able to clear up the charges that were made against him by the opposition, as he had agreed to do. Roberts was arraigned for what was called his bad faith in failing to do this, and it was declared he had made a football of the Democratic party as well as of prominent Democrats. The Gentile members were unanimous in opposition to the proposition to get up petitions for Roberts. Thereupon the Mormon members dropped the matter, the chief purpose of the meeting having failed. A large number of prominent Democrats throughout the state were present, Mormon and Gentile, and as far as reported, but one was in favor of the proposed Robert's petition.

WON'T GO TO PARIS.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—The Chicago Orchestra, under the leadership of Theodore Thomas, has decided to decline the invitation of the directors of the Paris Exposition to attend that show in 1900. In a letter addressed to Edouarde Colonne, chairman of the board of directors, Theodore Thomas declares that as an American citizen he is a lover of justice and liberty and cannot consistently visit the French capital.

Mr. Thomas freely admits that the verdict in the Dreyfus case was responsible for his determination to remain away from the exposition.

STILL FIGHTING FOR CARTER.

New York, Nov. 20.—The papers in the appeal taken in behalf of former Captain Oberlin M. Carter, United States engineer, convicted of embezzling funds belonging to the government in connection with the improvements at Savannah harbor, have been filed by his attorney with the clerk of the United States Circuit court of Appeals of this district.

Proposed Consolidation.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 17.—An important conference between committees and officials of the Non-Partisan Women's Christian Temperance union and the Ohio Women's Temperance union was held Thursday afternoon at the headquarters of the former organization in the Arcade. Steps were taken at this meeting which may ultimately result in the consolidation of the two great national temperance organizations. In addition to the two committees some of the national officers of both organizations were present.

A resolution was adopted declaring that the temperance work could be carried on more successfully by one organization and recommended that, if it were possible, steps should at once be taken by the two organizations to consolidate.

Funston En Route to Manila.

San Francisco, Nov. 20.—Gen. Frederick Funston, accompanied by his wife, has arrived at Oakland, en route to Manila, where he will report for duty to Gen. Otis.

SEND stamp and your address to Dr. C. H. MacFarland, 312 Arcade, Cleveland, O., for sample 1 week treatment Dr. McFarland Rheumatic Cure free.

$5.85 In 17 JEWELED adjusted, patent regulator, stem wind and stem set, genuine NATIONAL SPECIAL movement Ladies' or Gents' size. WARRANTED 20 YEARS. 14K Gold plate hunting case, elegantly engraved. Fit for a king. No better watch made. Must be seen to be appreciated. Special Offer for next 60 days, send your full name and address and we will send this watch C.O.D with privilege to examine. If found satisfactory pay agent $5.85 and express charges. A guarantee and beautiful chain and charm sent free with every watch. Write at once as this may not appear again. NAT'L MFG. & IMPORTING CO. 334 Dearborn St., B 340, Chicago, Ill.

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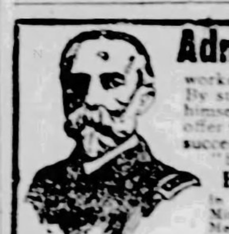
VIRGINIA farms for sale—Good land, good neighbors, schools and churches convenient. Mild, healthy climate, free from extremes of both heat and cold. Low prices and easy terms. Write for free catalogue. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO. (Inc.) Richmond, Va.

THE WONDER of the AGE. SALESMEN Wanted Everywhere to Sell NEW OIL GAS BURNER for Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces; generates gas from coal oil; cooks meals or heats rooms in half usual time. No coal, wood, smoke or ashes. Sells Itself. $100 to $200 PER MONTH easily made, exclusive ter'y. Perfection Burner Co., D 66, Cincinnati, O.



Admiral Sampson worked on a farm when a boy. By study at night, he prepared himself for a brilliant career. We offer you greater advantages for a successful future if you will study "between times," through **Education by Mail** in Electrical, Mechanical, Steam, Mining and Civil Engineering; Metallurgy, Art, Architecture, Practical Newspaper Work, English Branches, Stenography, Machine Design and Mechanical Drawing. Low price; easy terms. The most thorough and complete course of any correspondence school in the world. Send to The United Correspondence Schools, 154-158 Fifth Ave., New York, for free catalogue No. 61.

HOLLAND SUBMARINE BOAT.

New York, Nov. 17.—The official reports on the Holland boat, from John Lowe, captain United States navy, and the board of inspection and survey of which the president is Frederick Rodgers, rear admiral, U. S. N., have been made public. Both reports deal at length in the technicalities of the trials, and both agree that the trials have been successful in almost every particular.

Captain Lowe, in addition, submits a report of his observations as ordered by the government.

The tests comprised running on the surface and under the water, diving and torpedo firing and they were all very successful. Captain Lowe concludes his technical report as follows:

"I report my belief that the Holland is a successful and veritable submarine torpedo boat, capable of making a veritable attack upon an enemy unseen and undetectable, and that, therefore, she is an engine of warfare of terrible potency which the government must necessarily adopt into its service."

Of his personal observations, he says: "Concerning the worse than worthlessness of the present above-water torpedo system, its methods, theories and appliances, the need for a deliverance from its absurdities and from the fools paradise of its false security, and instead thereof the absolute need of a real torpedo system such as the submarine system, I have already reported under date of November 14, 1898.

"I would like to give further reasons why a submarine service should at once be organized as a matter of public necessity and security.

"In the first place we must concede, that notwithstanding The Hague conference, the time has not yet arrived for nations to disarm; on the contrary, that nation which is not ready to fight, that ceases to study war, that ceases to use the most frightful appliances when war is made, has already placed itself in a position of inferiority and has ceased to possess those valuable attributes which are well described in the term manhood. Such a nation is already in the possession of China, a prey to the weakest and most rapacious, and a disturbance to all the rest of mankind.

"If then, we propose to fight, we must fight with every fighting appliance, and, therefore, if there is anything valuable in submarine torpedo warfare, we must not permit our hands to be tied behind our backs by any Hague conference or pusilanimous humanitarianism forbidding such appliance.

"We have distant dependencies, the Philippines, Hawaii and the like. Will an enemy seek to bring us to tears by attacking these? Perhaps so. But if so, the move would be a weak one, exceedingly weak. Let us not deceive ourselves. Any powerful enemy would not play at war after that fashion. They would strike us in the vitals. An eight-day dash across the Atlantic would bring their ships to Montauk Point, where they would encounter the American fleet which, being destroyed by force of numbers, the remainder of the enemy's ships could pass on and anchor in Long Island Sound in perfect security and very shortly Long Island would become a foreign possession.

"Do not consider this scheme a fanciful one; it is not original to my mind. So many have spoken of it that I am satisfied that it has been considered and digested in foreign councils and is part of their program.

"Our last Spanish war convinced me that our own people were at that time awake to this fact, for we saw the army diligently fortifying against what—phantom ships.

"In our next war it won't be phantom ships, for there are at least two nations which can do this single-handed.

"We need right off and right now fifty submarine torpedo vessels in Long Island Sound to preserve the peace and to give potency to our diplomacy.

"It seems to me quite a necessity that this government should not allow this skill and knowledge of those owning and running the Holland boat to pass out of its own hands from native to foreign hands, but should forestall such a catastrophe by at once purchasing the Holland and putting the Holland people under some ban whereby they will be prevented from disclosing secrets to the disadvantage of the United States.

"How keenly foreign governments are alive to the Holland, I have shown in my facts herein reported, concerning the presence of foreign officers upon her.

"I desire to add my own opinion as to what the future policy of the Navy department should be, after inaugurating a submarine service. Instead of doing too much with one vessel each one should be a distinct vessel of its kind and not have combined two or more kinds in one vessel.

"Thus there should be submarine torpedo boats, submarine gunboats, submarine observation and dispatch boats, submarine counter mines, and submarine channel draggers, etc., each kind complete in itself, but not combining more than one office.

"The object I have in mind is to keep the boats down to small dimensions for the sake of handiness and to keep each boat as roomy and as habitable as possible for the sake of the crew."

Election Frauds.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17.—Samuel Salter, deputy coroner of this city; Joseph G. Rodgers, lieutenant of the capitol police, Washington, D. C., and Clarence Meeser, employed in the copying division of the congressional library, have been held in $1,800 bail on the charge of conspiring to make fraudulent election returns in this city. The arrest of the three men was the outcome of the testimony adduced at the hearing last week of several residents of Washington, who had been arrested here on a similar charge.

Publishers' Column.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that on expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1692--Daphne House Jacket.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Women who superintend their own domestic affairs, not to mention the vast army who are literally the home makers, the doers of all home work, undoubtedly best appreciate the inestimable comfort to be found in the pretty house jacket, one that is loose and convenient, yet dainty and becoming. The Daphne pattern certainly possesses all these advantages. It is cut to fit the figure trimly at the back and sides, is full in the front and opens over a full vest and smocked yoke. A wide, square collar extends across the shoulders in the back, and nearly to the waist line in front. The fullness at the waist is caught in with

ribbons. Pretty materials are French flannel, China silk, foulard and cashmere. Or a wool jacket could be combined with a silk vest and yoke.

1445--Stewart Cape.

Sizes—Medium and large. Scotch effects in outside wraps are all the rage this fall. Many of the most fashionable capes will be actually cut from Scotch plaid shawls, while others will be made from the heavy, reversible cloth. The

Stewart cape is cut from the reversible cloth, the plaid goods forming the body of the cape and wide turned over pieces and a deep collar, the plain side. The trimming is a wool fringe made to match the plaid, and crystal buttons are used.

1699--Beresford Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The craze this fall for extreme plainness in the most stunning tailor garments is well illustrated in the Beresford waist. Of brown Venetian cloth, it has the effect of being quite without trimming. There are no darts, and no seams except under the arms. It opens front and back from neck to belt. In the back a plain piece of dark cream broadcloth is faced on the lining. In the front the vest effect may be plain or fulled. The straps overlapping the vest and finishing sleeves

and collar are bound with black velvet.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1698--Valentine Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. This is one of the newest fancies—to combine two different silks in a tailor made dress. In the Valentine waist the silks are golden brown taffeta and castor-colored foulard, having a yellow circle. The body of the waist of taffeta is made plain front and back, having only under arm seams, and is cut short and slashed to reveal a blouse effect of

the foulard, which is faced on the lining. The neck is cut pointed, showing a chemisette of foulard, also faced on the lining. The edge of the body, sleeve flaps and neck, are trimmed with a narrow band of yellow silk, bound with the dark brown velvet. The waist opens at the left side, under the arm.

LATEST DANCING SHOE.

According to a London authority this

is the very newest dancing shoe on English floors.

HOW TO PICK YOUR WIFE BY BIRTH MONTHS

According to an old astrological prediction:

If a girl is born in January, she will be a prudent housewife, given to melancholy, but good-tempered.

If in February, a humane and affectionate wife and tender mother.

If in March, a frivolous chatterbox somewhat given to quarreling.

If in April, inconsistent, not intelligent, but likely to be good looking.

If in May, handsome and likely to be happy.

If in June, impetuous, will marry early, and be frivolous.

If in July, passably handsome, but with a sulky temper.

If in August, amiable and practical, likely to marry a rich husband.

If in September, discreet, affable and much liked.

If in October, pretty and coquettish, and likely to be unhappy.

If in November, liberal, kind and of a mild disposition.

If in December, well proportioned, fond of novelty and extravagant.

Melodrama.

"My darling," cries the hero, throwing off his disguise, "I am he!"

"And I," falters the heroine, laying aside her maidenly reserve, "am she!"

Meanwhile the villain cowers in the corner.

"I am it!" he gibbers, for he has gone mad under the strain.

Men may come and men may go, and all the time melodrama in its essentials is the same old story.—Detroit Journal.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

Keep Out of the Way. An Inspiring Theology.

Amiel says: "God does his business; do yours."

In that pithy sentence lies the philosophy of a true life, one loyal to the Law.

It is easy enough to look out from sheltered homes and see a good many wrongs that need righting, but the trouble is, that we want somebody else to do the hard work,—which, of course, involves more or less of self-sacrifice,—of setting them right, or else we are willing to leave it all to Providence to accomplish. The fact is, it is not "God's business;" it is ours; and the sooner we make up our mind that we are individually responsible for whatever of vice, or crime, or misery or suffering which exists anywhere, and govern ourselves accordingly, the sooner will order and harmony come into the world.

Now I do not mean that we are to rush madly out to do things which really belong to somebody else to do. There is a chance for the use of what the "cullud pusson" called a heap of common sense in this direction. But this is true: Because your neighbor or mine has a hundred dollars to our one, because he is an individual of comparative leisure, while our every hour is filled, and because he does not help a good cause along, to what we believe is the extent of his ability, his failure does not in the least excuse you or me from our duty in the matter. The question of his responsibility or his fulfillment of it, is not for us to consider. The first, last and only question is, have we aught to do with this thing in the way of work or influence?

All movements for the betterment of conditions have an immense amount of pessimism to contend with, even on the part of those who see and acknowledge the need. Too often these hinderers are the very ones who could, if they would, do the most good work. They stand right in the way of the enthusiastic worker, with their half-hearted efforts, neither helping nor actively opposing, but looking cynically on while others struggle. These are the sort of people Mrs. Stetson means in her poem, Step Faster, Please:

Of all most aggravating things,
If you are not in haste,
Is to have a man in front of you
With half a day to waste.

There is this one thing that justifies
The man in the foremost place;
The fact that he is the man in front,
The leader in the race.

But for heaven's sake, if you are ahead,
Don't dawdle at your ease!
You set the pace for the man behind;
Step faster, please!

That means, for one thing, that we have no business to block the way of a movement which has for its background the welfare of others, in which we believe, but which demands great effort and self-denial, and in the success of which we have small faith. If we will not help, then, we can at least, get out of the way, and take our pessimism with us.

Enthusiasm, the child of faith, is the key which unlocks wonderful accomplishment. Nothing was ever yet brought to pass without it, and he who scoffs at it, shows small comprehension of the way in which reforms are brought about, progress made. Let us see to it that we set the "right pace for the man behind" always.

Some things are very puzzling to the intellect of an average individual. There is an intense feeling about the seating in Congress of the man Roberts because he is a polygamist, and a monster petitiiton to that body is being gotten up asking for a constitutional amendment to prohibit, for all time, a polygamist from holding office. Now the petition is a good thing as expressing opposition to anything which militates against the sanctity of the home, but, as I understand it, there is in existence in Utah a law against a man having more than one wife. Now putting two and two together, I do not see how one that owns that he is breaking a law of his state, and who is, therefore, in effect, a criminal, not even—if he had his deserts—entitled to a vote, can become a legitimate part of the august body which makes law, and why, therefore, the necessity of a petition. Congress does, it is true, indulge in what seems to a non-voter, some strange antics, but how can it legally, to say nothing about morals or consistency, make a law-maker out of a law-breaker?

Perhaps the secret lies in the fact that polygamy is not bigamy, or bigamy is not polygamy, either or both. It isn't so immoral to have three or four wives as to have only two, we know, otherwise we could not have made a free American citizen of that far-away Sultan, who is married so many hundred times. He is evidently a believer in expansion.

So is Roberts. I do not suppose he is really any worse morally than many another of the wise men of the nation who sit in the legislative halls, but he is so open about his wrong doing, that he should be made an example of. Of course. And I hope the petition will grow and grow until Congress is submerged.

Not that I hate Mr. Roberts. I love him just as I do that other fellow citizen and brother, the Sultan, but he ought to receive proof that the nation does not approve of his family arrangements, and insists upon a modification before he can be allowed to sit under the Capitol dome.

But it is a puzzler looked at by one outside!

The hopeful tendency of the day toward the larger thought which leads to the greater tolerance, the broader charity, the deeper love, and yet which is combined with logical reasoning and practical common sense, is in nothing more evident than in the number of books which are multiplying every day, leading in this direction.

I have just been reading The Theology of Civilization, a new work by Charles F. Dole, which is full of hope and inspiration. He does not make religion a thing of sentiment and superstition only; he does not narrow it by creed or dogma; but he places it upon a broad platform which are gathered the ennobling truths which have given vitality to all the religions that have existed since the world began.

Of his own position he says: "Going out to live in the larger world where all religions and philosophies compete, the Christianity of my childhood has seemed to take on a grand, beautiful and universal form, in which no element of sound thought, genuine feeling, or ennobling memory is left out."

His religion is pre-eminently a civilizing process. It makes humanity a unit; brotherly love a law; responsibility, an individual thing; growth, never ending; salvation, never denied.

His religion is one of optimism. He believes in his fellow men, and in their divine possibilities. Peace and good will are the fruits of the higher civilization, and it is to them that the world is advancing, even though the way seems long and dreary.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

LOSS AND GAIN.

"When I compare
What I have lost with what I have gained,
What I have missed with what attained,
Little room do I find for pride.

"I am aware
How many days have been idly spent,
How like an arrow the good intent,
Has fallen short, or been turned aside.

"But who shall dare
To measure loss and gain in this wise?
Defeat may be victory in disguise
The lowest ebb, is the turn of the tide."

The Cozy Corner

A Happy Wife, Ga., writes: Please allow me to say that the letter in The Blade, from one signing herself "Sweetie," made me very sad indeed. Oh, what a dark picture she painted! Of course there are exceptions to all rules; I married young—was just eighteen; that was ten years ago, and I am so glad that I am not through courting yet!

Some of you may laugh at that, but that is all right; I laughed at it, too, but could not think of a better way to express my meaning.

I believe this is where much of the unhappiness of married life starts from; some people quit courting as soon as the wedding ceremony is performed. I am anxious to help all who are unhappy, so I will give my rule for being happy and having a happy husband.

We have both made it a rule to praise each other, and to let it be known that our two hearts really beat as one. I have always argued that it is not right for a married pair to neglect telling each other of the increase of their love. I have been sick a good deal in the past ten years, and so have not always been able to meet him at the door, but I am so glad that when well enough he has always found me there, with a welcoming word and kiss. We have a dear little five-year-old girl (Anna Booth), whom I have taught from her infancy to look forward with joy and gladness to the hour "when papa comes home."

I have heard wives complain that their husbands stay from home late at night. Well, mine doesn't; no indeed! Bless his heart! He says no one else appreciates his company so well as Anna Booth and I do, so he spends his evenings with us. That is another point to be remembered; make them feel that their presence is—like sunshine—very needful.

Let me give an instance that occurred recently, and then I will bid you a cheerful good-day. My husband is employed in the Southern Furniture shop, and the week that the hero of Santiago was to visit us, there was to be a great parade in his honor. Some of the workmen suggested working an hour after quitting time, in order to gain time to witness the parade. When the foreman asked my husband how that would suit him, his answer was:

"First-rate, if I can only get word to my wife; but I would not cause her an hour's uneasiness for the sake of seeing all the naval heroes!"

Now you know there are different kinds of heroes, and I am happy to say my husband is my ideal of one.

E. L. P., Neb.: I do not know whether or not I can comply with the Cozy Corner rules in writing, but if not, you surely have the stove handy! I have not used a pen for years.

We have taken The Blade for two years; at first I did not look at the Household page, but now it is all I do look at. What is the matter with the Cornerites—the column is getting so short? If they loved to read it as well as I do, they would write oftener, I am sure.

The editor hopes the "Cornerites" will profit not only by E. L. P.'s hint, but by her good example, in practicing what she preaches. She is sorry you were disappointed about the flower seeds; perhaps the supply gave out before your letter arrived.

"Aunt Kate," Wis., sends the pattern for rag doll, requested some time ago, with explicit directions for putting it together. If the subscriber who asked for it will send a stamped self-addressed envelope (large size) to this office, the pattern and directions will be forwarded to her.

The editor thanks you very heartily, Aunt Kate, for your prompt kindness in sending the pattern, and would be glad to hear from you as often as you find leisure to write.

A reader, Iowa: The poem, A New Woman, cannot be reprinted, but if you will send the number or date of The Blade containing it, to this office, it will be forwarded to you, if it is not too far back to be easily gotten at in the files.

Concerning this question of looking up back numbers of The Blade, the editor has received many requests of late, for papers issued within the last two years containing some special item that the writer wished for.

If the writers could but know the busy life the workers on The Blade are leading, they would hardly ask the favor. Every day brings its work, that must perforce be done at once, or it will crowd upon some other imperative duty, and in this rush, to take time to overhaul a year's file of papers, to find something, "supposed to be printed about such a time," is well-nigh an impossibility, however willing the editor is to help her friends in all possible ways.

Please remember this dear Cornerites, and if your requests are not granted "immediately and to once," as Samantha says, have patience.

Jennie P. writes to know if any of the Cozy Corner friends can tell her what will take the bitter sourness out of gooseberries.

Perplexed Phyllis writes: What is a poor woman to do nowadays! All the old-time theories concerning nursing, housekeeping and raising children are being exploded, and new ones advanced, to be exploded in their turn, and replaced by others, every time some medical authority (?) gets a new idea!

Here my husband, who is a little inclined to have dyspepsia, has not eaten a slice of fresh bread or cake since we were married, because he had been brought up to believe it was not good for him. Recently we read in a tolerably well-authenticated journal that:

"A recent examination of bread, made at the Bacteriological Laboratory of a certain sanitarium, showed that while fresh, well-baked bread gave 240 germs to the gram (15.4 grains), in bread that was kept in a warm cupboard three days, or until it had become slightly stale, the number of germs was nearly six and one-half million."

Now then! what next? If one were to believe all they read, there is no purity to be found in eatable, drinkables, or breathables (pardon the new word) since food, water, and air, are alike filled with "germs!" For my part, I think our forefathers and mothers had much the better of it, since, knowing nothing of these uncanny things, they were content to eat and drink that which was provided, and even breathe the air from heaven without pondering whether it were pure or not!

The editor wishes to remind her friends once more that the Ohio Centennial plans, as relating to the Cozy Corner, have yet to be formulated and discussed. Who will be the first to suggest something that may be done to represent this department in 1902?

FANCY WORK.

Christmas is coming! Aye verily, and will be upon us, long before we have begun half the pretty things we planned last summer, to give our friends, to say nothing of having finished them.

The editor knows a young girl who has many friends, and not many dollars to spend, who is working away at odd times and is really gathering up a pretty assortment of articles at a very slight cost.

Having access to a certain attic, where are stored several year's accumulation of magazines, story-papers, etc., she is utilizing some of them in this way.

Taking the frontispieces of a lady's magazine, which are everyone works of art in steel engraving, she has mounted them on white bristol board: two sheets of the same board, she has ornamented with a border and corner-pieces of scroll and floral design cut from other books, and has put the season's greeting through the center of the front cover, and the initials of her friend on the back.

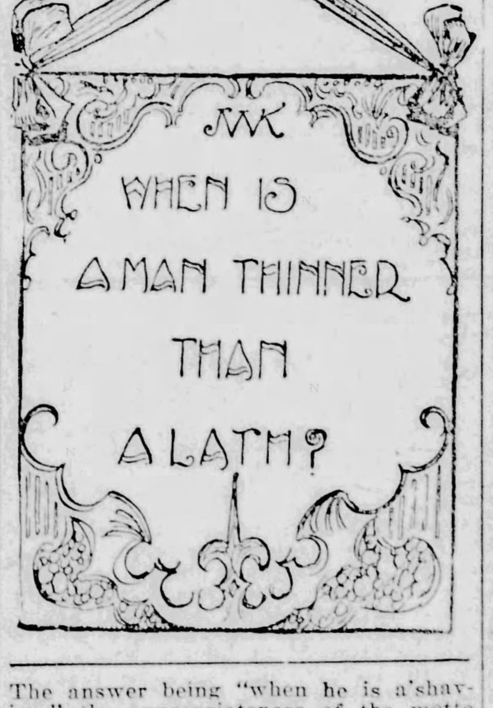
Through all these leaves she has pierced three holes—one at bottom, top and middle—of the back, and slipping bright ribbons through has tied them in pretty bows at the back. A hole in the center-front of each cover admits another ribbon which ties the booklet together.

Another little gift is for her bachelor uncle who is so old-fashioned as to be his "own barber."

Shaving Paper Case.

For this she took a sheet of heavier card-board, and on each corner put a little decorative scroll, lettering across the front this conundrum.

"When is a man thiner than a lath?"



The answer being "when he is a'shaving," the appropriateness of the motto will be understood.

At the back of the card she fastened a generous supply of tissue paper, cut in sheets of convenient size; the wire which held them being twisted together in such a way that when the supply of paper was used up, more could be put in its place.

Bows of pink ribbon, at each corner, and a hanger of the same, finished this useful ornament.

Scrap Box.

A very handsome little scrap-box was evolved by this same young woman from some heavy card-board cut in six pieces 15x4 inches in size.

On one side of the sections, she arranged colored floral designs, cut from florsts' catalogues; the other side she covered with the heavy glazed paper that hardware men use for wrapping their goods. The pieces were cut square at one end and in a deep scallop at the other, and were bound with "cigar ribbon" put on with white paste.

For the bottom of the box, a hexagonal piece of card was cut, each side being four inches; this was covered on both sides with the plain paper and bound like the others. The six pieces were joined with fine stitches in silk matching the ribbon in color, and the bottom was sewn in, in the same manner.

When it was completed—she varnished the outside of the panels with white shellac, and the result was both pretty and durable.

THE COOK.

Next week the Cook expects to tell "what she knows about Thanksgiving," and it may not be out of place right here for her to give a hint or two concerning that part of the dinner (which is the climax of all true Thanksgiving days!) which may be made beforehand, in order to save time later on, when minutes grow precious, and there are a thousand and one things to be seen to.

Suet Pudding.

1 cupful molasses, 1 cupful chopped suiet, 1 cupful chopped raisins, 1 cupful sour milk., 4 cupfuls sifted flour, 2 teaspoonfus soda, 1 teaspoonful salt, steam 4 hours. If sweet milk is used substitute 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder for the soda. Serve with sugar and cream, or—

Hard Sauce.

One-fourth cupful butter, 1 cupful sugar, 1 teaspoonful vanila, whites of two eggs. Beat the butter to a cream, add gradually the sugar, and beat until very light; add the whits one at a time and beat all until frothy, then gradually add the flavoring and beat again. Heap it on a small dish, sprinkle with nutmeg and put it in a cool place to harden.

Of course that cannot be "made up before hand," but it followed the pudding recipe so naturally, like "ham and eggs," or "bread and butter," that it slipped in almost unconsciously.

Pound Cake.

1 pound of butter, 1 pound powdered sugar, 1 pound flour, 10 eggs; one-fourth teaspoonful mace; vanila or lemon extract to suit taste.

Beat the butter to a cream, adding the sugar while beating. Beat the eggs without separating until very light, then add gradually to the butter and sugar, beating the whole vigorously. Add the sifted flour, still beating thoroughly, lastly put in the flavoring. Bake in a moderate oven for one hour and a quarter.

Capital Cookies.

These are made after the recipe for "1-2-3- cake," and will keep indefinitely, and be no harder than when they are first baked: 1 cupful butter, 2 cupfuls sugar, 3 cupfuls flour, 4 eggs. Add flavoring and enough flour to roll out nicely.

Many a shaft, at random sent
Finds mark the archer little meant!
And many a word, at random spoken,
May soothe or wound a heart that's broken!

—Sir W. Scott.

RATIONAL GARB.

Heroic English Women Who Dress as They Like on the Wheel.

Lady Haberton, who had come down by road, was there in the hall to receive the guests. She wore a "rational" dress of dark grey, with blue silk waistcoat and she had around her, to help in doing the honors, several smartly-dressed ladies. At the hotel dinner was provided, and reference was made to the fact that this year is the jubilee year of the "Rational" Dress Movement, which originated in America in 1849, though it did not cross the water until two years later In 1851 a few enthusiasts gave a Bloomer ball, which ended in a riot, the wearers of the new dress having a very unpleasant experience. Things were different on Saturday, for not one of the riders met with objectionable treatment.

After dinner, Lady Haberton, speaking from the chair, read a letter from the secretary of the National Cyclists' Union, congratulating the ladies on their stand on behalf of "rational" dress, wishing them bon voyage. After the Queen's health had been drunk, Mr. Ainsworth proposed the health of the visitors, especially coupled with the name of Madame Sarah Grand, whom he described as one of the most distinguished literary stars. Madame Sarah Grand, in reply, said: "I am morally, physically, and intellectually incapable of making an impromptu speech. I heard Mark Twain say once that for such a performance he needed a fortnight's notice. How much, then, do I want? However, I can say now that there is only one dress for ladies to cycle in. I learned to ride in Paris, and went to the school full of the true British matron's objections to rationals. I may say that I became converted. In England, I was forced by logical men friends to skirts; results, a bad smash, and no riding since." Madame Grand, in conclusion, said ladies owed a great debt of gratitude to Lady Haberton for all she had done for them. She was a benefactress to the country, and a monument should be raised in her honor. "Rational" dress, the speaker added, was not unbecoming, and she did not agree with Zola that the reason English ladies ought to wear skirts when cycling was because they had such bad legs. She did not believe that English women were worse than French women in that respect."

Lady Haberton, who met with a cordial reception, acknowledged the toast of "The Rational Dress League." She said the gatherings, like those of that night, were invaluable, because they enabled people to measure popular feeling with regard to the movement, which she was pleased to say was getting on well. It did not grow so fast, perhaps, as some things did, but still it was growing. All along they had been abused by public opinion, which was wrong in nine cases out of ten. She had come all the way from Hounslow that afternoon, and had heard no hooting except by a few little children. People, and men particularly, had got it into their heads that "rational" dress meant undecorated dress. She thought that the fault the advocates of "rational" dress had made was that they did not make the dress sufficiently attractive. If they could manage to combine plenty of bright colors with "rational" dress she thought they would go a long way towards lowering opposition against it. The struggle was not merely one for "rational" dress, but for freedom. She maintained that, if they were injuring no one, if they were doing nothing to lower public morals, and if their clothes were absolutely decent, they had as much right to dress as they chose as anyone else had. When she heard people hooting, she knew that they had no idea of freedom, and would persecute the wearers of "rational" dress if they had the chance. Complicated dress, like complicated ceremonial, was anything but a sign of advanced civilization.—London Standard.

How to Buy Cheap Things.

"What a lovely pitcher!" said one woman. "Only ten cents," replied the other, laughing. "Yes; but then you know how to buy," sighed the first.

To know how to buy, then, means an ability to resist the temptation of buying a pitcher simply because it is cheap, and taking it when, while cheap, it offers with itself some beauty or quaintness of form, some honesty or integrity of purpose, and this without pretending to be anything which it is not.

Never buy colored glass simply because it is cheap. You introduce into your house a discordant note which will destroy the peace of mind of those who are sensitive, and contaminate the taste of growing children. Color costs more than anything else, and if fine shades and tones are sought for they must be paid for, whether in glass, in ribbon, in silk, or any manufactured article. To remember this is to save one's self and to spare one's friends.

If cheap things are to serve an ephemeral purpose, as a ribbon for an afternoon, for instance, or for a fancy dress, and one can not afford to buy the better kind, then buy the cheap, use it with discretion but feel no disappointment or chagrin if it does not outlast a neighbor's more expensive purchase. And do not make the cheap price a standard for all the nice ribbons to be bought in future.

Cheap articles of dress should be inconspicuous and unobtrusive. One is pretentious who buys cheap jewelry, cheap ornaments, or cheap satins for personal wear, hoping to make an impression with them. It is better to be honest and straightforward, better to go without; then no law of good taste is violated. A dress of cheap muslin may, besides, be both dainty and charming, and lend a certain dignity; but a dress of cheap satin, when one of more richness is required, becomes only vulgar and out of place. Cheapness, allied with pretentiousness, is a monstrosity; therefore fight shy of both.—Harper's Bazar.

A Mother Stork's Devotion.

Among many stories of the affection of dumb creatures for their young, this from a German paper is peculiarly pathetic: "At Neuendorf the lightning struck the gable end of a barn where for years a pair of storks had built their nest. The flames soon caught the nest in which the helpless brood was piteously screaming. The mother stork now protectingly spread out her wing over the young ones, with whom she was burnt alive, although she might have saved herself easily enough by flight."—Christian Herald.

A Sparrow Electrician.

All the telephones were our of order. When Mr. Smith rung up Mr .Brown he was quite as likely to get Mr. Peters or Mr. Snooks, and sometimes the instrument merely burred, clicked and sizzled. The managers of the telephone company were at their wits' end; they had looked high and low to find where the wires were crossed, but all to no avail. At last a lineman was sent out to follow the wires from pole to pole, and not to stop until he had seen every foot of the line. All one day he tramped up and down the dusty streets of the little town in which this happened and he could find nothing out of order.

At last, just as it was coming 6 o'clock, he reached a big building which was used as a college library and museum. Up about twenty feet from the ground a stout timber protruded from the wall to the distance of about three feet, and along the top of this the wires ran into the building. The lineman could see nothing wrong, and he was tempted to go home without making any closer examination. But he was a careful workman, and so he climed up to the timber. As he put his head over the edge he started back suddenly. With a cry of fright and a great fluttering of wings a sparrow flew off her nest and darted in widening circles about the lineman's head.

The nest had been built on top of the timber and covered both of the wires. The lineman pulled it down carefully and found woven in and out with strings and bits of cloth a small piece of copper wire. This was placed at the bottom of the nest in such a way that it lay across all the wires and connected them. It is possible that the sparrows wanted to experiment a little with electricity in the laboratory at the basement of their house, or they might have discovered an improved method of building nests—with copper girders. The lineman scraped away the last vestige of the nest, and now Mr. Brown can talk with Mr. Smith without getting tangled up with Mr. Peters.—Chicago Record.

"MADE OF KISSES."

"What you made of, Maggie, dear?"
Maggie turns from Rover,
With the strictest reverence,
(Just her grandma over!)
In the truest, bluest eyes,
Back of sunny lashes,
While the earnest answer comes,
"Made of dust and ashes."

"What you made of, Johnnie, boy?"
Boy stands still a minute;
If there's any mischief round,
He's the one that's in it.
"I ain't dirt!" His brown eyes gleam,
And he archly reaches
Toward the basket's winy hoard,
"Guess I'm cream and peaches."

"What you made of, Taddie, pet?"
Taddie's eyes are glowing,
Two white hands push back the curls,
Two white teeth are showing;
And the smiles they twinkle round
Like a band of blisses;
"'Cause they takes 'em, all the time,
'Spect I's made of kisses."

Let any man carry his own burden, and he is doing much more than saving himself. He is, perhaps, making the best possible contribution to the strength of the common life. Let any man be lavish of his strength in serving others, and he is doing much more than helping others. He is re-enforcing his own strength to carry his own burden.—Francis Greenwood Peabody, D. D.

M G R

DO ALL THE GOOD YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE YOU CAN
OBJECT—IMPROVEMENT.
MENTAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL

The study for November, suggested by Alice Kent, Cal., is by John G. Saxe.

MISERERE.

"I think the pity of this earthly life
Is love!" So sighs a singer of the day,
Whose pensive strain my sympathetic lay
Sadly prolongs. Alas! the endless strife
Of love's sweet law with cold convention's rules;
The loving souls unloved; the perfect mate
After long years of yearning, found—too late!
The treason of false friends; the frown of fools;
The fear that baffles bliss in beauty's arms;
The weariness of absence; and the dread
Of lover—or of love—untimely dead!
Musing on these and all the direful harms
That hapless human hearts are doomed to prove,
I think the pity of this life is love.

As usual, one or two of the M. G. R.'s were a little late in bringing in their reviews for the Poem-Study for the month. Miss Prudence had decided not to publish any that were not on time, but these are so well written, and the writers are such good friends of hers, that she has relented "just this once," but gives due warning that all papers on the November study must be in her hands in good season in order to be printed the first week in December, as the work must be prepared nearly two weeks before it is issued.

Reta, Mo.: I will not be such a coward this time as I was when the call was made for the Dewey reception. With fear and trembling I prepared a poem for the occasion, but the thought that my poor little effort would be crowded out by others more worthy made me consign it to the company of many other like efforts. However, I will try to do better and will begin now by telling what the poem, "Compensation," says to me.

It will admit of much study, but the thought that strikes me most forcibly is, that we may mean to do good, and seeming failure may be the result of our efforts. Then in God's own time and way, He can bring good out of it at last. As I heard a minister say recently, of true, earnest prayer, the same would apply to one's doing good:

"Somewhere, sometime, somehow, all true prayer will be answered."

Cousin Patsy, Ga.: I am glad that we have this poem this month, and feel sure that a careful study of it will help us greatly. Compensation of some kind is certainly expected by us in every duty we perform, and it is a disappointment when it is not received.

From our poem we see the true lesson that applies to so many of us personally. We start out bravely, looking only for bright things in the future, when suddenly something of which we had not thought, wrecks the ship which at first sailed so smoothly, and buries a great cargo of brilliant prospects.

All over this broad land we see persons who toil day after day, in the midsummer sunshine, and when the chilling winds of winter are howling, and yet they seem to accomplish so little that the unthinking would pronounce them failures. Their work is judged by visible results, and not by the manner in which it was performed.

Really it does seem a "strange destiny," when one tries to do the very best he can and the world sees no good in his efforts.

"God takes his work for good." This is the most encouraging thought of all. Man can never know all things. Often he does not judge his brother rightly. When one puts forth his best efforts for good, he is to be commended, although he accomplish very little.

Prairie Maiden, Ill.: Hello! here I am again, blown in by one of our northeasterly prairie winds. I think we deserved Miss Prudence's lecture on our non-appearance and although I am not a very old member, would like to be a reliable one. I would like to write a long letter, but am afraid of Miss Prudence's "blue pencil," for of course she must have one; I'm sure I would if I were in her place, and had to oversee such an unruly set of young people as we M. G. R.'s.

I'm a great reader and have read "Thelma," "Evangeline," and many of the other books, talked of in our columns, of late. I have been reading "Esther," by Rosa Carey, which I believe is one of the best of her works.

If you will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Miss Prudence, the addresses you ask for will be forwarded. Please mention them again when you write.

Western Rambler, Neb.: I am always glad when my paper comes, for I love to read your interesting letters. I see that there are several new admittances of late to the M. G. R. circle, and will there be room for another member?

Prairie Flower, I, too, think the Lamplighter a grand book. How many of the M. G. R.'s have ever read The Prince of the House of David or Three Years in the Holy City, by Professor J. H. Ingraham? It is a grand work for any one to read. Another book I have is Mille's Crusade, by Rose Carey.

In reference to my home village I did not finish describing the recent improvements. The new sixteen thousand dollar gristmill is in operation; many nice and commodious residences are being built, everything is in a flourishing condition, and the corn crop is immense here this year.

I see Neb. Maid lives on the wind swept plains of my native state.

Yes, Luster, I enjoyed reading the letters long before I ever sent one to the M. G. R. column.

Curly-locks, the long looked for rain has come at last to relieve the fall grain which has been suffering for lack of it, and to-day it is "dark and dreary."

Mountain Maid, Texas: Alice Kent, I agree with you in regard to pets, children, flowers, etc. I do not think it is right to imprison birds or any other little harmless creature.

Saint Joe School Boy, arn't you a Texan? If so, I am your neighbor across the way.

Zack Stubbs, why don't you show up since so many are inquiring about you? We will kill the fatted calf when you do come back.

Cara Mia, Iowa: Though I have viewed you from a distance, I have found it impossible to "take a whirl with you" until now. I have been musing in the northern part of the state, and on my way home visited the Boys' Industrial School, which I found very interesting, and think it grand that the state provides such a place.

I also visited the State Soldiers' Home, and when the old veterans learned that I had nursed in the army hospital during the Spanish-American war, how they did talk to me, and ask questions! But I enjoyed it.

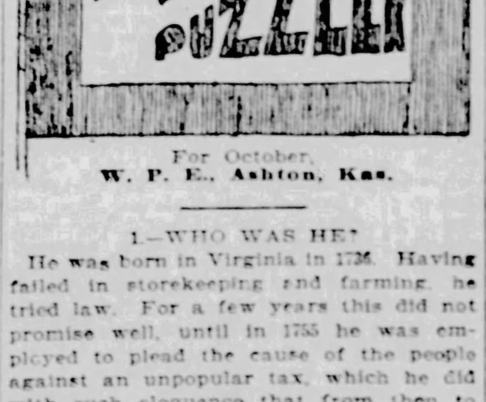
I for one, will welcome R. D. Martin, Tenn., and hope he will tell us those wonderful stories about the war. I would like to know the names of the camps where he was; perhaps I was there, too.

Hawkeye Rob, I was at Chickamauga also, and have a few bullets from the old battlefield. Do you remember Snodgrass House? I brought home a little piece of the wall, and a rusty horse shoe, found near Sternberg hospital. Yes! it's bringing me lots of good luck.

Violet, O.: I am fifteen years old, and my papa keeps a real nice country store, where I clerk most of the time. There is only one other store in the village. It snowed here to-day (Nov. 3) for the first time. I am sorry to see the cold weather come.

The Fancy Work editor asked Miss Prudence to suggest to the M. G. R. that it would be very nice, if they would send her descriptions of the pretty things she feels sure most of them are making for Christmas. Send them early, so some one else can make them also.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.



For October.
W. P. E., Ashton, Kas.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Virginia in 1736. Having failed in storekeeping and farming, he tried law. For a few years this did not promise well, until in 1755 he was employed to plead the cause of the people against an unpopular tax, which he did with such eloquence that from then to the present time he has been known as one of the most noted American orators. He was a zealous patriot of the Revolutionary war; a prominent and influential member of the Virginia legislature, and a delegate to the first general congress at Philadelphia in 1774. In 1776 he was made governor of Virginia, and was twice re-elected. In 1795 Washington made him his secretary of State. He died in 1799.

HAWKEYE.

2.—ENIGMA.

I am composed of six letters. My whole is a building; beheaded you will find me in the house; beheaded again and partly transposed, you will find me among the first settlers.

NEWT.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

The side walls of a cave are 10 feet apart, inside measure. I wish to build a brick arch on these walls which shall be 3 feet high, inside measure, above the level of the top of the walls. What length of radius shall I use to make the curve?

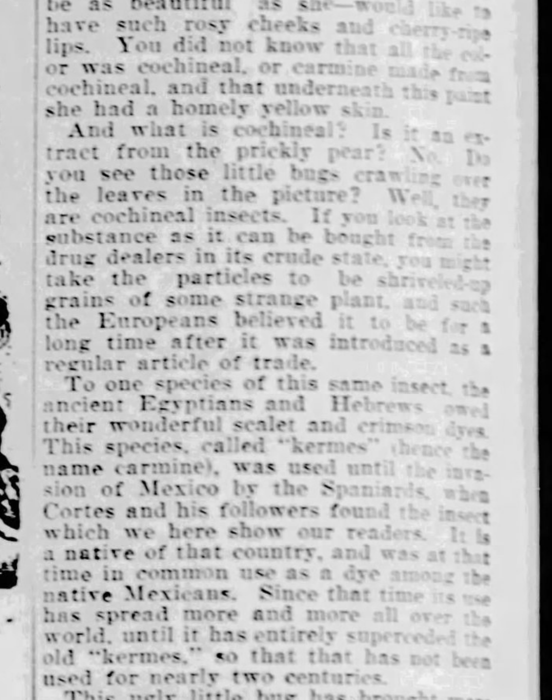
A. FAUL.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

THE FLIGHT OF THE BIRDS.

Where do the little birdies go,
When the frost has chilled the streams,
When the woods and fields are full of snow,
And the fierce nor'wester screams?

'Tis many a day since the wood thrush woke
The groves with his happy tones,



And now we scarce hear the raven's croak,
Or, at night, the owlet's moans.

And long ago the swallow left,
To cross the stormy sea.
I own, in him I felt bereft
Of much sweet company.

I saw him the very day he came,
He built beneath my eave,
And soon he grew to be so tame
I hardly thought he'd leave.

The tanager, like a scarlet flame,
Fled from the faded wood;
The bobolink, that spoke his name
In a voice so clear and good.

The purple finch, and the humming bird,
That cannot bear the cold,
The warblers that all hearts have stirred,
And the wren with his crest of gold.
I wonder how, through night and day,
Across the trackless air,
They learn to find their pleasant way,
To lands more bright and fair.

O, birdies, I shall long to see
Your fairy forms once more;
Come with the spring, and I shall be
More loving than before.

COCHINEAL.

Did you ever see a Mexican silver dollar? When I was a small boy more than half the money I used to see in Ohio, was Mexican and Spanish silver coin. The Mexican dollars, half-dollars, quarters, "levies," and "fipenny-bits," all bore on one side, in relief, a ferocious-looking eagle, who rested with one foot on a cactus plant, with leaves similar to those in the above picture, while with the other claw and his beak, he held aloft a writhing serpent. This was, and is, the Mexican coat of arms.

I remember that in my father's garden grew a prickly-pear plant, and it looked like the cactus plant on the Mexican dollar. Well, I did not know, then, as I have since learned, what an important part this mean, homely-looking prickly pear plays in the world; and I have given you this picture, so that I may make you understand more clearly what I want to tell you about Cochineal. Do you know what cochineal is? It is, in trade, a coloring matter. Dyes color silks, ribbons, and velvets, and the finest woolen and cotton goods with it. Nothing else in the world produces so fine a crimson color. Mixed with other drugs, it gives us the most beautiful scarlet, salmon, different shades of red and pink, violet, purple, lake, lilac and other tints. It is invaluable to the painter. That delightful water color that you saw at the art gallery could not have been produced without cochineal. The roses in that picture owed their blush to it. The pinks and fuchsias, and all those bright, little sunshiny flowers, so nearly imitating nature, could not have been so delicately colored with anything else than carmine, made from cochineal.

And then that fashionably dressed lady you saw there—the artificial flowers in her hat owed their delicate pink and red tints to this drug. And did you notice what a beautiful blush was on her cheek? You thought you would like to be as beautiful as she—would like to have such rosy cheeks and cherry-ripe lips. You did not know that all the color was cochineal, or carmine made from cochineal, and that underneath this paint she had a homely yellow skin.

And what is cochineal? Is it an extract from the prickly pear? No. Do you see those little bugs crawling over the leaves in the picture? Well, they are cochineal insects. If you look at the substance as it can be bought from the drug dealers in its crude state, you might take the particles to be shriveled-up grains of some strange plant, and such the Europeans believed it to be for a long time after it was introduced as a regular article of trade.

To one species of this same insect, the ancient Egyptians and Hebrews owed their wonderful scalet and crimson dyes. This species, called "kermes" (hence the name carmine), was used until the invasion of Mexico by the Spaniards, when Cortes and his followers found the insect which we here show our readers. It is a native of that country, and was at that time in common use as a dye among the native Mexicans. Since that time its use has spread more and more all over the world, until it has entirely superceded the old "kermes," so that that has not been used for nearly two centuries.

This ugly little bug has brought more wealth to Mexico than all her gold and silver mines combined. Great efforts have been made to introduce its culture into other countries, but with small results, except in Java, the Canary islands and Brazil. And the amounts obtained from these places are very small when compared with what comes from its native home.

Though the cochineal insect thrives in Mexico in a wild state, feeding upon most of the species of wild cacti that grow so plentiful in that country, and though much is thus gathered and carried to market, yet the best and finest, and therefore the most valuable kinds, are cultivated in regular plantations.

Only female bugs are shown in our engraving, at about life size, and they only are valuable for their coloring matter. The male, only, has wings. He is very much smaller than the female, and exists only in the proportion of one male to one or two hundred females.

The plant on which they live is called the nopal; by some, the Indian fig tree. Its botanical name is Cactus opuntia, or prickly pear. The plants are very easily grown in gravelly, sandy soil. The Mexican Indians plant them in great fields, like our nurseries, near their habitations, and call them "nopaleries." The only food the insect has is the juice of this plant.

About the middle of October, which is the beginning of the fine season, the cultivators take out the insects from the covered places where they have been kept for safety during the rainy season, and distribute them upon the nopals. They then increase very rapidly, until they soon cover the plants so that often there is scarcely left a vacant place large enough to put down the end of one's finger. When the young bugs are full grown, they are gathered into earthen pots or bags and killed, either by dipping them in hot water or exposing them to the heat of the sun or the fire. They are then dried in the sun and sent to market.

As the insect attains it maturity, deposits its eggs, and dies, all within the space of two months, it is seen that several generations are produced in a single year.

Some idea may be gained of the number of bugs killed for the benefit of the world, when I tell you that it requires about 70,000 to weigh a pound, and that England alone imported, in the year 1865, the enormous quantity of 3,131,184 pounds, worth then something near $1.25 per pound. The United States imported, in 1857, over half a million pounds.

So you see that the coral insect is not the only wonderful and useful insect in the world. There are many other interesting things I would like to tell you about these useful cochineal bugs, but my space is full.

4.—HOLLOW SQUARE.

X.
X X X
X X   X X
X X X
X.

1.—A vowal.
2.—Devoured.
3.—A boy's name.
4.—Signifying more to follow.
5.—A vowel.

BETTY BLUE.

5.—QUERY.

What and where is Les Halles?

Bonnie Burnie.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"Some read to think, these are rare; some to write, these are common; and some read to talk, and these form the great majority."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of November 9.

1.—Edward Gibbon.
2.—Words forming square: Loke, omit, kiln, Etna.
3.—B. could do it in 30 days; C. in 15 days.
4.—"Birds of a feather, flock together."
5.—"God's Truce" originated at the end of the tenth century in a council assembled at Limoges, where princes and nobles, bound themselves by solemn vow to abstain from unlawful feuds and to keep the peace mutually toward one another, also to protect from violence all defenceless persons. A plague which visited Europe soon after, gave a fresh impulse to the movement, and in [illegible] the "Holy Peace" was almost universally received. In 1041, the bishops of Aquitaine limited God's Truce to the week-days specially consecrated by the memory of Christ's passion and resurrection—that is, from sunset of Wednesday to sunrise of the following Monday, extending the period in 1095 to the whole interval from Advent to Epiphany, and from the beginning of Lent to Pentecost.
6.—Joel Chandler Harris wrote:

"De time is right now, and dish yere's the place,
Let de sun er salvashun shine squar' in yo' face;
Fight de battles er de Lord, fight soon en fight late,
En you'll allers fin' a latch ter de golden gate."

Chat.

Correct solutions were received this week from Robt. S. Walker, W. P. E., Newt, Pauline, Bonnie Burnie, Marley Cranford, Nasbie, and Jennie Clemmons.

Pauline:—The omission was unintentional; your work has all been credited, and there is always room for you in the 'cademy.

Newt.—Come "hit or miss," or anyhow; only come often.

Bonnie Burnie:—Sorry you are going away. Cannot you write once in awhile just to keep up your interest?

Nasbie:—You are very welcome. How do you like your room?

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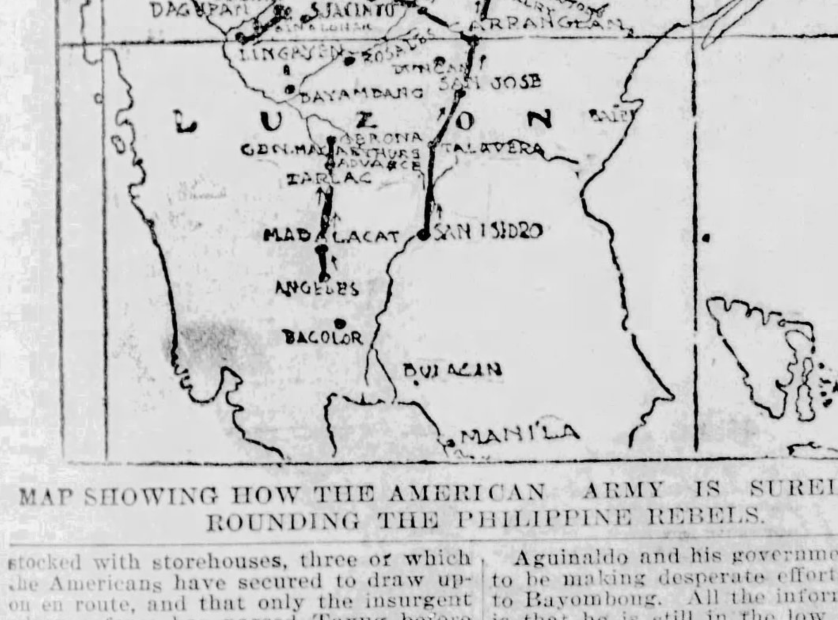
THE OPERATIONS IN NORTH LUZON.

Manila, Nov. 20.—8:25 a. m.—Only fragmentary reports reach Manila of the operations north, which when the story is known will prove to have been the most remarkable campaigning the Philippine war has known. General Lawton's division is spread thinly over the territory beyond San Jose, where the telegraph ends. General Young's two regiments of cavalry are continuing their rapid sweep into the new towns, and the infantry is being shoved forward to hold the towns the cavalry takes, all in a country whose natural difficulties are increased indescribably by tropical rains, making rivers of creeks and swamps of fields. Wagon transportation is supposed to have been practically abandoned, the American troops living on captured supplies and the little produce the insurgent levies have left.

Major Samuel M. Swigert's squadron of the Third cavalry is reported to be engaging a greatly superior force at Pozorrubio, northeast of Dagupan. These troops have fought three engagements, and are now holding their position, waiting for reinforcements. It is believed at headquarters that his little Filipino force is covering the retreat of the insurgent leaders to the Binguet mountains, that the insurgents planned to retreat northeast, along the Tayug road, which is



MAP SHOWING HOW THE AMERICAN ARMY IS SURELY SURROUNDING THE PHILIPPINE REBELS.

stocked with storehouses, three of which the Americans have secured to draw upon en route, and that only the insurgent advance force has passed Tayug before the American occupation, the main body of Aguinaldo's army being within our lines. The majority of these insurgents may disorganize and pose as Amigos when the Americans overtake them.

Among the scraps of news obtainable are stories of the hardships the American army is meeting with. It is reported, for instance, that General Lawton narrowly escaped drowning while fording a swift river, when Lieutenant Luna and two privates were lost.

Captain Henry A. Leonhaeuser, with a battalion of the 25th infantry, is on his way from Bamban to O'Donnell to take the insurgent cartridge filling works there.

A Filipino captain, who surrendered, with four men, to Colonel Andrew S. Burt, of the 25th infantry, described the factory and volunteered to guide the expedition.

The governor of Nueva Vizcaya has determined, like many other Filipinos in these days, that the administration of his province can not come too quick, and is coming to Manila to tell Major General Otis of his loyalty, and, incidentally, request that he be retained in office under the new regime.

Admiral Watson has received an additional credible report that Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore and five of the captured sailors of the United States gunboat Yorktown were at Tarlac Nov. 1. Lieutenant Gilmore was living in a Filipino general's house.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Three cable dispatches were received at the war department to-day from Gen. Otis. They are all dated to-day, but were received at different times. The first, received at 2:15 a. m., says:

"MacArthur's advance is within five miles of Dagupan, to which point the railroad is intact from Bamban, excepting the Tarlac break. The northern five miles are destroyed, but the rails have been recovered. A large quantity of rolling stock has been destroyed along the line. Probably either Lawton's or Wheaton's men are in Dagupan. There has been no report from those officers since the 17th. I should hear to-day. The roads are becoming practicable for transportation, and troops are moving from San Jose to the front. Leonhauser, with three companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry, by night, much surprised and captured without sacualties,insurgent forces at O'Donnell, seven miles west of the railroad station at Bamban or Capas. One insurgent was killed. The force consisted of four officers and 200 men, their rifles, 10,000 rounds of ammunition, transportation, four tons of subsistence, official records and considerable clothing was secured. The insurgents south of Manila are somewhat restless,and were again driven back from Imus. Six men were slightly wounded."

The second relates to affairs in the southern islands, and was received at 3:50 p. m. It follows:

"One of the contending insurgent factions at Zamboanga secured the city and turned the same over to Capt. Very, of a United States war vessel in the harbor. The other insurgent faction made a demonstration against the city, and Very called on Joli for troops. One company was sent. The commanding officer asked permission to send three additional companies, leaving two there. Two companies will be dispatched from Joli. Both Joli and Zamboanga must be reinforced as soon as practicable. It will require several days. It was not intended to take possession of Zamboanga until later, and no provisions were made. In the latter part of September, members of the insurgent government in Cottabato district, southern Mindanao, were beheaded. A new government was formed, which calls for United States troops. The cities of Cottabato, Duvao, Surigao, on the northeastern point of Mindanao, are of importance. Troops will be sent to these points when available. Hughes is moving in Panay with two columns, and the insurgents have retreated from the southeastern portion of the island."

The following relates to movements farther north:

"MacArthur's advance entered Dagupan to-day. It is ascertained that Wheaton's troops had been there yesterday and were withdrawn last evening. It is believed that many insurgent detachments are west of the railroad in the province of Zambales, meditating concentration and a future demonstration. They will be looked after. Nothing has yet been received from either Lawton or Wheaton."

The navy department also received a report of the acquisition of Zamboanga, which differs in some respects from the story of that event told in Gen. Otis' cablegram. The naval account is contained in the following cablegram from Admiral Watson, dated at Manila, to-day:

"Commander Very, of the Castine, with friendly natives and Moros combined, captured Zamboanga on the 16th instant. No casualties. Landing parties from the Castine and the Manila hold the town, with Fort Nazro, commanding it, pending the arrival of troops from Jolo. There is a considerable force of insurgents at Mercedes, four miles away."

The acquisition of Zamboanga at this time is of great importance from a military point of view. It is the principal city of Mindanao, and dominates the entire southern half of that island, which is second in importance only to Luzon. It has a population of nearly 22,000 people, and is well fortified, so that a small garrison of troops could hold it indefinitely against the native attacks. In addition, it is a naval station, where the Spaniards used to rendezvous their ships in the southern archipelago.

Gen. Otis' dispatch intimates that he is somewhat embarrassed by the unexpected necessity of providing a garrison speedily for Zamboanga. It has been suggested that the difficulty might be met by garrisoning Zamboanga with a battalion of marines, one of which is understood now to be available in this country and ready to sail at short notice for Manila.

MRS. AGGIE'S CLOTHING.

Manila, Nov. 17.—Reports have been received here from General Young, dated Humingam. Humingam is about 30 miles east of San Fabian. General Young is supposed to have advanced considerably further toward San Fabian.

A correspondent of the Associated Press telegraphs an account of the rapid pace with which General Young covered the road with his cavalry. The Macabebe scouts completely surprised and demoralized the insurgents around the low country. A messenger and reinforcements who were captured say no town from San Jose to San Nicholas expected the arrival of the Americans until a day or two after they actually arrived.

Aguinaldo and his government are said to be making desperate efforts to escape to Bayombong. All the information here is that he is still in the low country.

Lieutenant Johnston, with Troop M, Third cavalry, captured at San Nicholas 12 barrels containing the wardrobe of Aguinaldo's wife, some personal effects, the records of the secretary of war, and much commissary and medical supplies. Senora Aguinaldo probably escaped over the Divide, but the secretary of war is thought to be inside the lines.

Colonel Wessels captured at Tayug several hundred thousand pounds of rice, 7,500 pounds of salt, 5,500 pounds of flour, marked "Dayton, Ohio;" 2,500 pounds of sugar, 1,300 new uniforms and hundreds of thousands of Mauser shells.

The names of Lieutenant Gilmore and

CAPTAIN JACK HAYES.
The American Boy Who Captured Aguinaldo's Secretary.

seven of his men were found written on the walls of the convent at San Quintine. The garrisons of all the towns surprised resisted feebly. General Wheaton has not yet appeared. The remains of Major John A. Logan, killed in action at San Jacinti Saturday, were buried in Paco cemetery yesterday morning. Many persons followed the body to the grave. Chaplain Pierce officiated, and the Twentieth infantry furnished the escort, which was commanded by Major Robman. The pallbearers were the captains of the Twentieth infantry.

MOVEMENTS IN PANAY.

Manila, Nov. 16.—Gen. Hughes, with parts of the 19th and 26th regiment, moved from Iloilo, Thursday, Nov. 9, to Otton six miles west for the purpose of capturing Santa Barbara, the rebel stronghold ten miles north of Iloilo. Heavy rains preceded the movement, and the roads were in places impassable. The same night Col. Carpenter with the 18th regiment and battery G, of the 6th artillery, moved easterly from Jaro to connect with General Hughes. Colonel Carpenter was forced to return to Jaro on account of the roads and the entire movement was hampered by lack of proper transportation. Company C, of the 26th regiment, had the only fighting. When three miles out of Jaro this company charged the rebel trenches and three of the enemy were killed. One American was wounded.

General Hughes, November 12, occupied Tagbanan and Guimbal on the southern coast and also Cordova, in the interior. The enemy did not oppose Gen. Hughes' advance.

Recent orders from Aguinaldo, found in the trenches, said: "Do not oppose the Americans' advance. Burn the villages as they are evacuated. Divide the forces into bands of forty. Harrass the Americans on every occasion."

Araneta, the rebel leader of the island of Panaya, was captured at Tagbatan while attempting to pass the lines into Iloilo.

Two battalions of the 26th will garrison Iloilo and Jaro.

San Miguel, visible from Iloilo, has been burned by the rebels. It is reported that an expedition, evading the navy, recently landed ammunitions and arms near Antigue and the rebels threaten opposition with an armed force of 3,000 men. These stories are not believed.

All ports of Sulu islands outside of the American possessions have been ordered closed to commerce.

THE FIGHT AT SAN JACINTO.

Manila, Nov. 15.—The thirty-third infantry in one of the sharpest two hour engagements of the war, with an equal force of insurgents, five miles from San Fabian, Saturday, lost one officer and six men killed and one officer and 12 men wounded. The Americans captured 29 Filipinos and 100 rifles and found 81 insurgents dead lying in the trenches and rice fields. Many more Filipinos, doubtless, were killed or wounded.

General Wheaton was informed that the enemy was gathering at San Jacinto for the purpose of preventing the Americans from controlling the road from Dagupan north, whereby Aguinaldo might retreat. The thirty-third, Colonel Howe commanding, were sent to disperse them. The troops encountered the worst road ever found in the island of Luzon. There was a succession of creeks whose bridges the Americans had to stop and repair, and miry ditches, and at certain places men and horses struggled waist deep in quagmires. A hundred soldiers had to drag the Gattling gun part of the way, the horses being useless. The insurgents opened the fight two miles from San Jacinto, while the leading American battalion was passing a clump of houses, in the midst of a cocoanut grove, knee deep in mud. The Filipino sharpshooters, hidden in trees and a small trench across the road, held their fire until the Americans were close to them. When they began firing other Filipinos opened fire from thickets, right and left, further away. The insurgent sharpshooters picked off the officers first. Five of the Americans who fell wore shoulder straps or chevrons. But the thirty-third never wavered. Its crack marksmen knocked the Filipinos from trees like squirrels and the Americans rushed the trench, leaving four dead insurgents there. The regiment then deployed under fire, with Major John A. Logan's battalion in the center, Major Cronic's on the right and Major Marsh's on the left. The skirmish line, which was a mile long, advanced rapidly, keeping up a constant fire. The Filipinos made an unexpectedly good stand, many of them remaining under cover until the Americans were within 20 feet of them. Major Marsh flanked a small trench full of insurgents, surprising them and slaughtering nearly all of them before entering the town. The Gatling killed five of the force holding the bridge and swept the country beyond the town, driving about 170 Filipinos into the hills. Marsh's battalion entered the town first and captured a big battle flag, which was flying over a convent.

The insurgents are supposed to have retreated toward Dagupan. It was impossible to pursue them, as the American troops were exhausted and their supply of ammunition was low. The outposts killed five Filipinos during the fight. The body of the Filipino lieutenant colonel commanding was found among the killed.

The regiment returned to San Fabian Sunday, it being impossible to get supplies over the roads.

A proclamation of the Filipino secretary of war was found in all the villages giving glowing accounts of alleged Filipino victories, and saying that 7,500 had been killed and 15,000 wounded during the war.

PLAGUE ON SHIPBOARD.

New York, Nov. 21.—The patients removed from the steamer J. W. Taylor suffering from the bubonic plague are recovering. Dr. L'Hommedieu said, after a visit to the patients:

"The patients are doing as well as can be expected, and have every reason to believe all danger from infection from those patients is past. I say this because the cultures made by Dr. Fitzpatrick show a negative result. No trace of the germ of bubonic plague was found. This indicated that the disease had run its course and that the germs do not exist in the patients. We have at our laboratory an ample supply of bubonic plague serum, but it was not necessary to use it in these cases, as the patients were convalescing when they arrived."

The holds of the steamer have been subjected to the fumes of sulphur almost continuously since arrival. Each hatchway has a sheet or shaft to the bottom of the hold for ventilation. It is expected that the sulphur fumes will penetrate through these ventilators and kill all rats that may be in the holds. The discharge of the cargo has been delayed owing to the inability of the agents of the steamer to make the arrangements required by the quarantine officials.

EOBERTS WILL FIGHT.

New York, Nov. 16.—Congressman B. H. Roberts, of Utah, who was in the city yesterday, denied the report that he intends to resign his seat shortly after Congress meets in pursuance of the wish of the elders of the Mormon church. "I have seen many such stories since I came east," said Mr. Roberts, "but there is absolutely no truth in them, and absolutely no basis for the statements. I will say as emphatically as I can say it that I do not intend to resign, and never have had any such intention since my election. I was fairly elected, and purpose to fight it out to the end with all the vigor at my command. Those who know me are aware of this intention on my part and will not credit these reports, no matter in what terms they may be couched."

Swiss Minister Arrives.

New York, Nov. 16.—Among the passengers who arrived to-day by the steamer Werra from Genoa, was his excellency G. B. Pioda, Swiss minister to Washington.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HEALING.

ONE MILLION CURED CASES.

You Can Be Cured Whether You Believe in Christian Science or Not.

Over a million cures of disease in every form are now to the credit of Christian Science Healing. Most of these were cases that the doctors had given up as "incurable." Many more were chronic maladies that had baffled their skill for years. All were cured quickly; some were cured instantly. The evidence on these facts is simply indisputable and the curing still goes on. There can be no mistake or misstatement about it. The healers and their work are in the public view. As a C. S. healer my many marvelous cures have startled the world. During the past 13 years I have healed diseases of almost every known kind and in every stage of severity. They included many surgical cases where operations were otherwise threatened. I cured cases that were far away from me, as well as those near at hand. And I tell you in like manner that wherever you may dwell, and whatever be your bodily ailment, or whether one or many physicians have failed to give you relief, if you report the case to me and so desire, you shall be cured. This is no vain or idle promise. My past success fully justifies it. You can be cured whether you believe in Christian Science or not. You can be cured whether in this city or thousands of miles away from me. In our Christian Science Healing distance is of no account; disbelief is not any hindrance; disappointments of the past only make stronger grounds for hope. All you really need is the wish to be healed.

I have just published a little book in regard to this blessed truth called "A Message of Health and Healing." If you write to me I will gladly send you a COPY FREE. It gives many interesting facts and convincing testimonials. Enclose 2-cent stamp for postage. S. A. Jefferson, C. S. B., Room 8 Fairbanks Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

THE COMING RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

London, Nov. 21.—The latest direct news from Ladysmith, dated Thursday, Nov. 16, and Friday, Nov. 17, strangely conflicts with the reiterated reports of "tremendous battles and great British victories," Wednesday and Thursday. Neither of the messages above referred to, though despatched on the days following the date of the alleged fights, mention any great engagements or Boer defeats. On the contrary, both distinctly state that beyond a false alarm on Tuesday evening and a little increased shelling Thursday and Friday, causing little damage, everything was perfectly quiet, and the garrison was chafing under its enforced inactivity.

Nevertheless special dispatches from Estcourt to-day enlarge on the reported battles and insist that the Boers received a more terrible lesson Wednesday than in any previous fight. According to these circumstantial accounts, the Boers determined to attempt to reach the north end of Ladysmith with a large force, but were unable to make headway against the well-sustained fire of the British riflemen and maxims. Later, it is added, a British force worked round the Boer flank, causing the latter to withdraw under a deadly fusilade with exceedingly heavy losses. Large numbers of dead and wounded are said to have been left on the field, and a number of prisoners were captured. The British losses are reported to have been trivial.

Of course reliable dispatches corroborative of the above may have been censored or captured with the native runners. But these tales are so flattering to the British that they have a distinct flavor of being belated accounts from Kaffir sources of affairs previously reported.

The dispatches from Ladysmith reporting that there is ample supply of ammunition there have, seemingly, set at rest a point on which there was much diversity of opinion.

Apparently the British commander at Ladysmith believes Gen. Joubert has gone south, leaving only a force sufficient to prevent the garrison from sallying out, and there is a disposition, in some quarters, to think Gen. Joubert possibly initiated the story with the object of inducing Gen. White to make a serious attack or relax his precautions, so as to permit the Boers to seize ground vital to the defense of the town.

A report from Durban, however, says there are rumors there that the Boers are preparing to break camp and withdraw from the investment of Ladysmith.

But it is said elsewhere, that the investing force continues to receive reinforcements and fresh supplies of stores daily. In view of the publicity allowed by the military authorities to be given to the alleged intention of the British to advance via Belmont to relieve Kimberley, it is said that it may be regarded probable that an advance from De Aar will readily be effected, and that the route will not be so well advertised.

The transport City of Cambridge, with the Second battalion of the Scottish rifles, arrived at Durban this morning.

London, Nov. 20.—The present week, according to the dispatches from the front, ought to see a change in the defensive tactics hitherto maintained by the British in South Africa. It is said that the task allotted to General Clery, that of relieving Ladysmith, will tax his generalship to the utmost. The Boers are developing a great deal of strength in the neighborhood of Estcourt, and General Joubert is reported to be moving southward himself in order to direct the movement to repel the British advance after, it would seem, attempting to isolate Estcourt. This latter movement is already in progress. The Boers practically surround the town. Another small force was discovered at Willow Grange, south of Estcourt, yesterday (Sunday) evening. Major Thorneycroft, with a detachment of infantry, made a sortie and engaged the Boers, but with no material result.

General Clery is lamentably deficient in cavalry and artillery, though attempts are being made to replace the former by Outlander mounted infantry, of which about 1,500 have started for the front. The popular anticipations here regarding the relief of Kimberley appear too sanguine. The British force is not yet ready and when it starts it will have a dangerous road to follow, every foot of which will probably be contested if the British attempt a direct advance. So, it is said, possibly instead of rushing directly for Kimberley the British will advance across the frontier in the direction of Bloemfontein, which may be threatened. This, it is claimed, would draw off Gen. Cronjes' forces and enable the railroad to be restored.

From the presence of Gen. Buller near Gen. Methuen at Orange river it is anticipated that the main advances will be made on the west side, but, it is added, unless Gen. Gatacre is able to advance simultaneously and push back the Boers who are occupying so many points south of the Orange river, the British lines of communication will be seriously threatened.

Gen. Buller's orders to his officers on the subject of their equipment are taken to mean that the officers are to carry rifles, like the troops.

The presence of the Boers in so many of the towns in Cape Colony has caused Sir Alfred Milner, the governor, to proclaim martial law in those places. The British forces have retreated from these points and are being concentrated on the Orange river.

Fighting About Estcourt.

London, Nov. 20.—A special dispatch from Estcourt, dated November 20, says a report has reached there of a battle at Ladysmith, Wednesday, November 15, lasting from daybreak until 2 in the afternoon. Many Boers are said to have been killed, and many are reported to have been taken prisoners. The British losses are reported to have been much less.

Another battle is said to have occurred Thursday. It is described as the heaviest yet fought. The Boer dead, it is added, number hundreds, while the British losses are comparatively small.

ARMORED TRAIN DISASTER.

London, Nov. 17.—The serious and unexpected disaster to the Estcourt armored train, on the eve of the forward movement for the relief of Ladysmith, has apparently convinced the British that the advance will be contested step by step. The Boers are seemingly swarming south of Colenso.

The official account of the disaster to the Estcourt armored train, showing that a hundred missing men are now probably already on their way to Pretoria to swell the large number of British prisoners already there, besides a score of wounded, demonstrates, it is claimed, that the British must have encountered big odds, as all accounts agree that the small British force fought with the utmost bravery. Winston Churchill's brilliant behavior is compared with the gallant action in the Tirah campaign which won Lord Fincastle, there also acting as a newspaper correspondent, the Victoria cross. The railroad men of Estcourt have already forwarded a dispatch to the general manager of the railroad, expressing admiration for the coolness and pluck of young Churchill, to whose efforts they attribute the saving of the engine and tender and wounded, and asking the manager to convey their admiration for the brave man.

Great Bridge Destroyed.

Lorenzo Marques, Delagoa Bay, Friday, Nov. 17.—The official Volkstem reports that the great bridge over the Tugela river, near Colenso, was completely destroyed, Wednesday, November 15.

The Boers are looking forward with great interest to the impending encounter, between Colenso and Estcourt, with the advancing British. About 600 burghers, with cannon, are guarding the Helpmakaar pass, eighteen miles from Dundee, to baffle any strategic attempt to re-occupy Dundee by the Pietermaritzburg-Greytown route.

Red Cross Train Returns.

Estcourt, Natal, Thursday, Nov. 16.—(Afternoon).—The Red Cross train has again returned, but without bringing in the dead and wounded. The Boers declined to give any information as to the names of either killed or injured, referring the inquirers to the Pretoria press for all information. All that they would disclose was the fact that three of the British were dead and nine wounded.

Transports at Cape Town.

London, Nov. 17.—It was officially announced to-day that the British transports Malta, City of Vienna and City of Cambridge have arrived at Cape Town, and that the transport Manila has sailed from Cape Town for Natal. The British transport Orient has arrived at Durban.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—The Democratic national campaign for 1900 was practically inauguarted to-day when the members of the National Democratic Executive committee met in session at the Sherman house. Nearly every member of the committee was present when the session was called to order by Senator J. K. Jones, of Arkansas, chairman, the only absentees being former governor W. J. Stone, of Missouri, and T. D. O'Brien, of Minnesota. It was said, however, that they were expected to arrive during the day, although the absence of Governor Stone caused some comment.

Those present were Chairman Jones, Vice-Chairman J. G. Johnson, of Kansas; Secretary C. A. Walsh, of Iowa; H. D. Clayton, Alabama; Thomas Gahan, Illinois; J. G. Shankin, Indiana; D. J. Campau, Michigan; W. H. Thompson, Nebraska; J. M. Gaffey, Pennsylvania; Edwin A Price, of Nashville, Tenn., held a proxy from Committeeman Head, of that state, while Norman Back, of Buffalo, N. Y., held a proxy from George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts. A number of other prominent Democratic leaders were also in attendance on the meeting.

This was the first meting of the committee since the recent elections, and, although routine business, including the naming of a place and date for the meeting of the full committee, was stated to be the object of the meeting, it was the general feeling that the general scope and character of the methods to be pursued in the coming presidential campaign would be practically outlined before the meeting came to a close.

"There is one thing certain," said Chairman Jones, "the meeting will affirm the Chicago platform. At this time everything is favorable for the Democrats."

It was expected that William J. Bryan would be present at to-day's meeting, but, acording to a telegram received yesterday, he will not be able to attend. Vice-Chairman Johnson, of Kansas, said that considerable time would be devoted to a discussion of the general situation as indicated by the recent elections held in various states.

Committeeman Gahan was emphatic in his declaration that the national campaign of 1900 would be directed from Chicago as in 1896, and any movement looking toward a change would be strongly fought.

A warm contest for the honor of entertaining the Democratic Presidential convention in 1900 was indicated by the delegations present to urge the advantages of their respective cities. Milwaukee had a big delegation present, while delegations were also present from Kansas City and Cincinnati.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Dexter, Mo., Nov. 17.—Much mystery surrounds the death of Rev. Jesse Moore, a Methodist minister, who was assassinated yesterday at his home, near Pyle, six miles from Dexter.

So far as known, the deceased minister had no enemies. Although three sons slept in the same room with their father, all the members of the family declare they heard nothing of the shot. A shotgun was found on a rack in the rear porch, with one barrel empty, showing that it had recently been discharged.

Before the coroner, Elijah, the oldest son, testified that last week his father loaned the gun to a neighbor, whom he (the witness) did not know. Elijah says he believes this unknown neighbor last night returned with the gun, killed his father and placed the weapon in the rack.

The jury rendered a verdict that the minister came to his death at the hands of some unknown assassin.

Prosecuting Attorney Ferris and Sheriff Evans have decided to arrest Elijah Moore, and he is now in jail at Bloomfield. The young man vigorously protests his innocence.

MOODY IS ILL.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 18.—Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, who has been preaching here to thousands nightly in Convention hall, was stricken with heart trouble yesterday. His engagement here was cut short and last night he left for his home at Northfield, Mass., in the care of Dr. Schauffter, of this city, and Mr. C. M. Vining, teller of the Union National bank.

It is admitted that Mr. Moody's condition is serious, though when the evangelist was seen at his hotel shortly before being taken to the railway station, he expressed the belief that his condition was not serious. He stated that he was feeling very weak and added:

"I have had trouble with my heart for a good many years, but I never felt weak as I do now. There is nothing alarming about my condition, I believe."

East Northfield, Mass., Nov. 20.—Dwight L. Moody, who recently suffered an attack of heart trouble while engaged in evangelical work in Kansas City, reached home here yesterday, and last night rested comfortably.

THE SAMOAN DIVISION.

New York, Nov. 15.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

Judge Chambers, of Alabama, chief justice of Samoa, discussing the terms of the Samoan partition, said to-day:

"In the division we get what will be most valuable to us. We have Manua, Rose and Tutuila islands, and with Tutuila the great Pago Pago harbor, which is the best planned harbor in the South Pacific. This harbor, with the great coaling station and naval station, will be of the greatest utility in the development of our trade with Australia and South Africa. Without disparagement of the Chinese trade, I think it may be truthfully said that the Australian and South African trade will develop more rapidly and will always be the most important to us on the Pacific."

A Lucky Fireman.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—A special to the Times-Herald from Mattoon, Ill., says: George Nathaniel James, a fireman on the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railway, has received a telegram from his mother, who resides in England, announcing that his uncle, the baronet of Cheadlehall, had died and willed to him his entire estate, valued at $2,500,000. James also inherits the title of baronet.

Sailed for Manila.

New York, Nov. 16.—The transport Meade with the 43d U. S. volunteer infantry on board sailed for Manila to-day. The Meade attempted to get away on Tuesday but stuck in the mud at her dock.

Price of Broom Corn.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The trust that has purchased eighteen-twentieths of all this year's crop of broom corn in the United States has agreed to make the price of Central Illinois broom corn $200 per ton f. o. b. cars, all other grades of broom corn to follow in price according to quality.

EMPEROR WILHELM IS IN ENGLAND.

Portsmouth, Eng., Nov. 20.—The German imperial yacht Hohenzollern entered the harbor at 10:05 to-day, and was welcomed with salutes of the guns of the war ships and forts.

The emperor and empress and their two sons landed at 10:30 and were welconed by the Duke of Connaught, who wore the uniform of the German hussar regiment of which he is honorary colonel, and by various court dignitaries.

It was a typical November morning, chilly and foggy, as the Hohenzollern loomed in sight, escorted by the German battleship Kaiser Freidrich III, and a flotilla of eight British torpedo boat destroyers, which met the German ships outside Spithead.

The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by Admiral Seymour, Gen. Sir Baker Russell, a number of gorgeously attired court functionaries and the members of the German embassy, boarded the Hohenzollern and were received with a royal salute. Warm greetings were exchanged with the emperor and his sons. After His Majesty had held a brief court, the empress appeared, dressed in a fawn-colored costume, and participated in the greetings.

The jetty presented the gayest and most animated appearance, and accommodated a large number of privileged spectators. Bunting and German and British flags were displayed everywhere.

While the piles of baggage were being landed, the bands played German and British national airs. Soon after the dispatch of the train with the baggage and servants, the royal special train was drawn up and about eleven of the imperial party and others landed and were received by the naval and military officials. The empress was the recipient of a handsome bouquet. The civic authorities were introduced to the emperor, who, later, inspected the troops and sailors forming their guard of honor.

Their majesties and royal highnesses took the train for Windsor at 11:30 amid salutes from the war ships, bands playing national anthems, and cheers from the crowds thronging every point of vantage outside the dockyard.

The imperial suite includes Count Von Eulenburg, Count von Vuelow, Gen. Von Plessen, Admiral Von Sendenbibren, Col. Pribeluitz, Con. Von Rasche, Count Von Platen, Lord Churchill, lord-in-waiting to the queen, and the Dowager Lady Churchill.

Arrived at Windsor.

Windsor, Nov. 20.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany and their party arrived here at 1:45 p. m. They were received by Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of York, all wearing German uniforms, and there was tremendous cheering in the streets as the imperial party drove to the castle, where they were received by Queen Voctoria at 2:05 p. m.

The royal waiting room at the railroad station and the platform were lavishly decked with flowers. When the empress alighted, the daughter of the mayor of Windsor presented her with a bouquet of Marshell Niel roses and red orchids, tied with the Windsor colors.

The town was filled with excursionists and decorated with flags. On the town hall the British and German royal standards and the stars and stripes floated side by side. The windows and the stands along the route to the castle were crowded.

Windsor, Eng., Nov. 21.—Emperor William of Germany and his suite rode out this morning and returned to the castle for breakfast. Then accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, His Majesty shot in the preserves of the Windsor great park, and lunched at Cranborne Tower.

The Empress of Germany went out for a walk in the forenoon with her sons and Princess Henry of Battenburg, and visited St. George's and Albert chapels.

The state banquet which is to be held this evening in St. George's hall will be an unusually brilliant affair. Queen Victoria, it is announced, will sit at the center of a long table, at either end of which will be specially constructed sideboards on which will be piled up gold plate, against a crimson background, to a height of fifteen feet.

A special train will convey the royal guests from Windsor, arriving in this city at 7 o'clock in the evening and returning after the banquet. There will be only two, if any, toasts offered, and those will be to the queen and Emperor William.

Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, the wife of the American ambassador, will be the only diplomat's wife present at the function. Lord Salisbury will not attend owing to the death of his wife, which occurred yesterday. The guests will number 140 persons, including all the members of the British royal family and the visiting royalties, the United States and other ambassadors, Count Von Buelow and the whole of Emperor William's suite, all the members of the German embassy here, with the exception of Count Von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, the German ambassador, who is ill; the members of the British cabinet, Lord Rosebery and the other members of his late cabinet, the officers of the imperial German yacht Hohenzollern and the German battleship Kaiser Friedrich III and German cruiser Hela, Lord Wolseley, Lord Roberts and Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood.

LADY SALISBURY DEAD.

London, Nov. 20.—Lady Salisbury, wife of the premier of England, died this afternoon from the effects of a stroke of paralysis. She was a daughter of the late Hon. Sir Edward Hall Alderson, a baron of the court of exchequer, and was married to the Marquis of Salisbury in 1857.

Brazil's Fourth of July.

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 15.—Brazil to-day is celebrating the tenth anniversary of the proclamation of the republic. There was a military parade and a naval review, the President, Dr. Campos Salles, held a reception of the diplomatic corps, ministers, etc., and to-night there will be balls and other public entertainments.

The agitation in the province of Bahia continues.

Steamer Patria Abandoned.

Hamburg, Nov. 17.—The officials of the Hamburg-American line have received a dispatch from Cuxhaven announcing that the company's steamer Athresia, from Philadelphia for Hamburg, arrived there at 4 o'clock this afternoon with the crew of the Hamburg-American steamer Patria. The dispatch also said that the Patria had been abandoned in the north sea, enveloped in flames, and that there were no hopes of saving the vessel.

Corrupt Deal Exposed.

Berlin, Nov. 18.—The Tageblatt to-day exposes what is apparently a corrupt deal by which the present chief of the colonial department is said to have given away 80,000 square kilometres of Kameroon soil, said to be worth about forty million marks, to various high personages.

Monument to DeLesseps.

Port Said, Nov. 17.—The khedive today unveiled a monument here to the late Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, the engineer of the Suez canal, in the presence of the ministers, Lord Cromer, the British diplomatic agent; the other diplomats, and representatives from various bodies from all parts of Europe.

To Race Columbia.

Greenock, Nov. 16.—It is reported that William Clark of Paisley and Newark, N. J., U. S. A., owner of the steam yacht Tuscarora, intends purchasing the Valkyrie III. to meet the Shamrock and the Columbia in races in 1900 in British waters.

THE AMERICAN CRAFTSMAN.

The Representative of American Skill and Industry.

No finer picture of the typical American craftsman has ever been sketched than that of the village blacksmith, as Longfellow drew him:

"Toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes,
Each morning sees some task begun
Each evening sees it close
Something attempted, something done
Has earned a night's repose."

Behold the Man! The typical American craftsman. He typifies the inventive skill of his countrymen; the foremost inventive skill in the world. He typifies the dignity of the handicrafts-

man as he stands at the anvil, swart and brawny, beating out the ruddy iron, framed in an aureole of glowing sparks. He is the national pattern of honest self-esteem as "he looks the whole world in the face, for he owes not any man." He stands up the living picture of manly health and vigor, the hope of the country's growth in years of peace, and of her victories in days of war. To look at him suggests this national value as appraised by Goldsmith:

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
When wealth accumulates and men decay."

For above all else this craftsman is a man; a man in health, a man in strength, a man in achievement.

The Downfall of the United States

will date from the day when this type begins to decay, and the danger of that decay is always present.

The ability of the craftsman to swing a sledge or sword depends upon his health, and when the health of the craftsmen of the country is being undermined the national vitality is in danger. In ill health the reverse of Longfellow's picture becomes true:

Something attempted, nothing done.
And nights without repose.

How to guard the health of the craftsman is a question as vital to the whole nation as to its units. The weak point of the average American is his stomach, which claims the first consideration in the protection and preservation of the health. No man is stronger than his stomach. He can't be. From the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition all the strength of each organ of the body must come, in the form of food prepared by digestion for assimilation and nutrition. A weak stomach means a weak man. If the stomach can't properly prepare the food by digestion, for the nutrition of the body, then the body will be imperfectly nourished. The body can't have more than the stomach gives it. The full strength of a sound stomach equals the full needs of the whole body. The partial strength of a weak stomach can only partially satisfy the body's call for nourishment. Hence, "weak" stomach invariably means weakness of some other organ—heart, liver, lungs, kidneys, etc., because these organs are being starved, and the pain they give is but the hunger cry of the starved organ telegraphed along the nerves.

A New Reformation

in American living will start with the stomach. The great central organ of vitality will then cease to be abused. Until that time comes the medical treatment which does not start at the stomach will be a failure. To this is attributable the failure of a great many physicians to cure diseases seemingly remote from the stomach, but having their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. The success of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is due to the fact that it does start with the stomach, and cures through the stomach, diseases which have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach and its associate organs of digestion and nutrition.

"About twelve years ago I was suddenly taken with a pain in the pit of my stomach which was so violent I could not walk straight," writes O. S. Copenhaver, Esq., of Mount Union, Huntingdon Co., Pa. (Box 222). "It would grow more severe until it caused water-brash and vomiting of a slimy, yellow water. I consulted a physician and he told me I had a form of dyspepsia and treated me for about six months with but little benefit. I still kept getting so weak I could scarcely walk. I then tried another physician and he told me my liver was out of order and that I had indigestion. He gave me a treatment and I got some better, but only for a short time. I then tried another one who said I had chronic indigestion, ulceration of the lining of the stomach, torpid liver and kidney affection. He treated me for more than a year and I felt much better, but it did not last. I then took to using several widely advertised patent medicines, but received no more than temporary relief while using. I then tried Dr. Pierce's medicines, using his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' 'Favorite Prescripton' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' and in two months' time I was feeling better than I had for years before. I can truthfully say Dr. Pierce's medicines did me more good than any I had ever taken."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is not a cure-all. It cures one class of diseases, diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. If it cures many forms of disease which seem remote from the stomach it is because these diseases have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach and its associated organs.

By way of illustration, suppose a meal cooked in a copper kettle tainted with the poison of verdigris. Everybody who partakes of the food cooked in the poisoned kettle is poisoned by the food, and every meal cooked and served from that poisoned vessel will poison the eaters until the kettle is cleansed from poison. It is something like that with the stomach. In the stomach the food is prepared by the digestive processes for the nutrition of the body. If the stomach is diseased the food must be contaminated, and as the blood which feeds every organ of the body is made from food, every organ of the body will be contaminated by its food supply. And this condition will continue until the stomach is healed of its diseases.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, by healing diseases of the stomach, enables the whole body to receive its food supply of pure, rich blood, and so cures through the stomach diseases of other organs remote from the stomach.

"I had been a great sufferer for several years, and my family doctor said I would not be a living man in two years, but thank God, I am still living," writes Mr. George W. Trustow, of Lipscomb, Augusta Co., Va. "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is what saved my life. I had heart trouble so bad that I could not lie on my left side without a great deal of pain. I was nearly past work when I commenced your medicine, but I can do about as much work as any man now. I cannot say too much for the benefit I have received."

The Last Is First.

That may be said of "Golden Medical Discovery." It is often the last medicine to be tried, after everything else has failed, and it proves itself the first medicine to help. It always helps. It almost always cures.

"After three years of suffering with liver trouble and malaria I gave up all hopes of ever getting stout again, and the last chance was to try your medicine," writes Mr. Edward Jacobs, of Marengo, Crawford Co., Indiana. "I had tried all the home doctors and received but little relief. After taking three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and one vial of his 'Pleasant Pellets' I am stout and hearty. It is due entirely to your wonderful medicines."

"Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' has performed a wonderful cure," writes Mr. M. H. House, of Charleston, Franklin Co., Ark. "I had the worst case of dyspepsia, the doctors say, that they ever saw. After trying seven doctors and everything I could hear of, with no benefit, I tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and now I am cured."

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery" and it is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

All persons suffering from disease in chronic form are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free.

The success of Dr. Pierce and his associate staff of nearly a score of physicians is shown by the fact that of the hundreds of thousands of cases treated in the past thirty years and more, there is a record of ninety-eight per cent. of cures. And as a rule the people cured applied to Dr. Pierce when their disease was at its worst, when other medicines had failed, and doctors pronounced a cure hopeless.

All correspondence is absolutely private and confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Do not be imposed upon by a substitute for the "Discovery" represented as "just as good." The only reason for substitution is the larger profit paid by inferior medicines. There is nothing just as good as "Golden Medical Discovery."

The Tree of Knowledge

never bore better fruit than comes in the form of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It combines the richest researches of scholarly minds with the ripest results of modern medical practice. It tells everything in plain English. It fills the need of every family for a practical guide to health and medicine. This valuable book, containing 1008 pages, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the library edition in durable cloth binding, or if the book is preferred in paper cover, send only 21 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE MASAMPO AFFAIR.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 16.—According to advices from the Orient, brought by the steamship Empress of China, the difficulty arising out of the Masampo affair is evidently far from adjustment. As Masampo lies in a commanding position between Fusan and Tsushima, and as it is of immense importance from a strategical point of view, Russia is anxious to gain possession of it to use as a naval base connecting Vladivistock and Port Arthur.

Prior to this Masampo affair, however, it was said that difficulties which might cause war between Russia and Japan existed, and many southerners living in Port Arthur and Chee Foo hastily removed to Shanghai for safety.

THE YAQUIS WAR.

Nogales, Ariz., Nov. 15.—An official report from Hermosillo, Mex., reports a renewal of hostilities with the Yaquis and the taking of the town of Vicam by the Mexicans. The report says the rebels have been seriously in need of provisions and munitions and the foraging parties have been unsuccessful except in the case of a band of steers taken on the river Mayo. Two Americans named Littleton and Bostwick were attacked by Indians near Ontogato. Littleton was captured and hanged. The fate of Bostwick and about a dozen other persons in that vicinity is unknown. The Mexican troops are making a vigorous campaign. They have taken Vicam and were successful in a fight at La Angostura, in which three Mexicans were killed and nine wounded.

French in China.

Paris, Nov. 15.—Admiral Courrejolles cables from Kwang-Chow-Wang that two of his officers who, at Montao, imprudently crossed the river, were murdered by Chinese. The French admiral then seized the prefect of the province of Hainan and his gunboat. The French minister at Pekin has been instructed to demand from the Tsung-Li-Yamen the punishment of the murderers and the responsible authorities.

Cyclone Destroys Property.

London, Nov. 15.—Special dispatches from Bombay announce that a cyclone has wrought havoc in the district of Negapatam. Thousands of native dwellings have been razed. There were no fatalities, but the loss of property was immense.

Insurgents Defeated.

Lima, Peru, Nov. 15.—(Via Galveston, Texas.)—The latest news received here in regard to the revolution is that Col. Ore, of the insurgent forces, made an attack on Pisco, in the department of Lima, but was utterly defeated, losing many rifles, mules and ammunition.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SENATOR THURSTON MARRIED MISS PURMAN.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The marriage of Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, and Miss Lola Purman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Purnam, of 1428 Q street, was solemnized this morning at 9 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Brystol, of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church, officiating. Dr. Bristol at one time occupied the pulpit of the First Methodist church at Omaha, Neb., and is a warm friend of Senator Thurston.

The wedding ceremony was attended only by the immediate relatives of the contracting parties, in addition to Assistant Secretary of War George D. Micklejohn and Mr. Edgar C. Snyder, intimate personal friends of the groom. The witnesses to the ceremony were: The senator's son, Clarence L. Thurston, a junior in Harvard; Mr. and Mrs. George E. Tracy, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Purman, father and mother of the bride; Mr. Carroll Purman, brother; Miss Fay Purman, sister; Mr. Meiklejohn, Mr. Snyder, Miss Rosamond Brockway, of Boston; Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Purman and daughters, Mrs. Hamilton, aunt of the bride; Helen, Gladys and Stanley Purman and Mr. Wing B. Allen. The bride was attired in a plain but elegant tailor-made gown of light gray cloth, with a picture hat to match. She was unattended, and the ceremony was as simple as possible. The front parlor, in which the ceremony was performed, resembled a floral bower, with palms and smilax lending an effective background to the wealth of color scheme. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony, after which the bride and groom, accompanied by the bride's brother, Mr. Carroll Purman; her sister, Miss Fay Purman, and Miss Rosamond Brockway, of Boston, drove to the Pennsylvania station, where the private car, No. 3, of the Union Pacific, was waiting to convey them on a two weeks' tour southward. They left at 11:15 on the Southern railroad. Their itinerary contemplates visits to all the well-known Southern winter resorts, including Atlanta, New Orleans, Galveston, Austin and Fort Worth. From Fort Worth the party will go to Denver, thence to Omaha, the senator's home, for Thanksgiving. The senator and Mrs. Thurston will return to Washington on December 3, in time for the opening of Congress on December 4. They will be at home during the winter at their apartments in the Cairo.

SENATOR THURSTON'S BRIDE.

Senator Thurston's bride is a highly gifted young woman, whose mother was Miss Leadora Finlayson, of the well-known old Southern family of that name. She is vivacious and a good conversationalist. Her father, Major William J. Purman, at the breaking out of the Civil War, entered the army and served with distinction under Generals Meigs, Crane, Sprague and Meade. He was a leading member of the constitutional convention of Florida, and in reconstruction days was elected to Congress from that state.

CHAMBERS RESIGNS.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Chief Justice Chambers, of Samoa, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted for the United States, one of the three parties to the Berlin treaty, by the president; the resignation will also be made to Great Britain and Germany.

The last official act of Mr. Chambers was the submission of a report upon his administration of the office of chief justice up to the time of his departure from Apia.

Identical copies of the document have been dispatched by mail to the foreign offices at London and Berlin.

WHISKY TRUST PLANS.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Mr. Samuel M. Rice, president of the Distilling Company of America, commonly designated as the whisky trust, was before the commission to-day. He said that his company controlled about 90 per cent of the spirits distilled in the United States, but that the company had abandoned the policy of cutting prices. There was no intention of driving competitors out of business, the intention being to sell at a fair and sure profit, letting others do as they might please in fixing prices.

Spanish Prisoners.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The President is making efforts to secure the protection of the Spanish prisoners with the insurgents in the Philippines. A cable message has been sent to General Otis and by him forwarded to General MacArthur with instructions to get it to Aguinaldo, if possible, relating to this subject. The President requests the kindly and humane treatment of the Spanish prisoners and the message also contains an intimation that any of the insurgents responsible for the ill-treatment of such prisoners will be held to strict account when they are taken by the United States forces operating in the Philippines.

Long Won't Resign.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Secretary Long's attention was to-day called to the reports that he intended to resign from the cabinet. Without hesitation the secretary said that he had no such intention.

One of the first matters of business that was laid before the secretary by Assistant Secretary Allen to-day was the sailing orders to be given to Rear Admiral Schley. It was decided to issue the orders at once, and they are now in course of preparation.

SCHLEY'S ORDERS.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The navy department gives out the following official statement of the orders sent to Rear Admiral Schley:

"The order has been sent to-day for the Chicago to proceed to South Atlantic waters, touching for coal at Rio de Janeiro and such other ports as are necessary; to reach Buenos Ayres as soon as practicable and inspect vessels, and give special attention to repairs now under way on the Wilmington."

MOLASSES FOR HORSES.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Molasses for cavalry horses will in future be one of the items of expense for the maintenance of the army in the Philippines. Gen. Otis, in a cable to the war department some months ago, objected to the department sending cavalry regiments because the horses would not eat the hay grown in the Philippines, and the cost of shipping forage from the United States was too great. Not only did the horse decline to eat hay, but the native grasses were too much for them. Recently Gen. Otis said he would like to mount Col. Kennon's Thirty-fourth volunteer infantry, and asked the war department to send him horses for this purpose. Secretary Root became cautious and requested Otis to send him an explanation as to how he intended feeding the horses. A reply was received to-day in which Gen. Otis said cavalry men had found that by sprinkling molasses over the native hay and grasses the horses were fond of it, and ate it as readily as that grown in the United States. In future operations in the Philippines molasses for cavalry horses will be as much a part of the ration as is tobacco for the men.

THE DEWEY HOME TRANSFERRED AGAIN.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Papers were drawn up to-day by Mrs. Mildred Dewey, wife of Admiral Dewey, transferring all right and title in the Dewey home to the admiral's son, George Goodwin Dewey. The deed will be recorded this afternoon or to-morrow.

Washington, Nov. 20.—A formal deed of conveyance was to-day placed on file transferring from Admiral George Dewey to Mrs. Mildred Dewey, his wife, the property No. 1747 Rhode Island avenue in this city, which was presented to the admiral by popular subscription. A nominal consideration is named in the instrument.

RULING ON POSTAL CARDS.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The postmaster general has ordered that private mailing cards addressed in the domestic mails or to the Philippines, Guam, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico and Canada need not hereafter bear the words "postal card," or "carte postal," though that is still necessary for other postal union countries. Domestic postal cards also are directed to be admitted to the foreign mails if the words "carte postal" are placed on them.

Major Logan's Remains.

Washington, Nov. 17.—A dispatch was received at the war department to-day from Gen. Otis saying that it was impossible to send the remains of the late Major John A. Logan to this country now, and therefore he has been buried at Manila. Five days elapsed before the body could be sent from the battlefield to Manila. Gen. Otis says that the servant of Major Logan, with the effects of the major, sailed on the Sikh for the United States.

A fine portrait of Major Logan has been sent to the war department by Mrs. Logan, which is to be placed in the saloon of the transport Logan.

The Charleston's Wreck.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The Culgoa started to-day from Hong Kong for the wreck of the cruiser Charleston. Naval officers here believe she carries a force of wreckers in accordance with Admiral Watson's direction and at least sufficient plant to make a thorough examination of the hull of the ship. If she can manage to upreach the wreck and lift off the big turret guns it is thought the Charleston can be floated. The main source of anxiety is the weather which at this time is likely to be stormy.

Cute Filipinos.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Mail advices received at the war department show that the Philippine insurgents have adopted a new method of interference with the military telegraph lines. This is done by attaching a fine copper wire to the line, running it down the pole or through the foliage of a tree to the ground, where it is attached to a piece of iron driven into the earth. This effectively cuts off communication, and is not easily discovered when once accomplished.

Bynum Gets a Plum.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Former Congressman W. B. Bynum, of Indiana, has been appointed a member of the board of general appraisers at New York, vice Wilkinson, resigned.

REBELLION IN COLOMBIA.

New York, Nov. 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama says: Official advices from Bogota, dated November 18, report that a terrible battle between the government forces and the revolutionists was fought near Bucaramanga, capital of the department of Santander, in which the government forces were victorious.

It is stated that the battle lasted two days, ending at noon November 16. More than 1,000 rebels were killed and 2,000 were wounded. About 10,000 men on both sides were engaged in the fight. Gen. Uribe and Gen. Juan Francisco Gomez, prominent leaders of the revolutionists, were wounded, and it is reported that Gen. Pablo Emilio Wallier was killed.

On the government side Gen. Pena Solano Pillemizar and Gen. Fernandez were wounded.

The reigments commanded by Generals Holguin and Lujan are reported to have occupied Bucaramanga on November 18. The place had been held by the revolutionists since the civil war of a month ago.

The Manavia, an English steamer, arrived here yesterday with 600 recruits from Buena Ventura. About 400 more recruits are expected soon, and on their arrival will proceed to the Atlantic coast, the movement beginning next month.

No news has yet been received from Tumaco.

OHIO'S OFFICIAL VOTE.

Columbus, O., Nov. 21.—The canvass of the official vote in Ohio was completed yesterday. It shows that Judge Nash's plurality is 49,023. The total vote cast was 908,159, divided as follows among the six candidates for governor:

George K. Nash, Republican, 417,199.
John R. McLean, Democratic, 368,176.
Samuel M. Jones, Non-Partisan, 106,721.
Seth H. Ellis, Union Reform, 7,799.
George M. Hammel, Prohibition, 5,825.
Robert Randlow, Socialist-Labor, 2,439.

The following are the official pluralities announced by the secretary of state: Nash, 49,023; Caldwell, 12,720; Guilbert, 41,843; Cameron, 46,043; Sheets, 45,069; Davis, 46,313; Huffman, 47,670.

COUNTED EIGHTEEN LEONIDS.

Denver, Nov. 16.—Professor Howe, of the university of Denver, reports that from 1:45 to 2 o'clock this morning he counted eighteen Leonids, besides a large number of meteors in other portions of the sky. The sky was perfectly clear after midnight.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—Thirty meteors were reported in sight in the eastern sky just before dawn this morning and several photographs were secured by Prof. Hough at Northwestern university. Owing to the brilliancy of the moon at the time of the observations, no leonids fainter than a star of the second magnitude could be seen. Three particularly bright ones were observed.

Meteors Were Not Brilliant.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The government observers at the naval observatory report last night's watch for Leonid meteors a disappointment. But six or eight meteors were observed less than on the preceding night and they were small and not brilliant.

Philadelphia, Nov. 16.—The meteoric display here early this morning was a disappointment to those who watched for it. Prof. Snyder, of the Central High school, remained in the observatory until daylight. It was cloudy until midnight, and a thick haze obscured the sky when the constellation of Leo arose.

Just before daybreak the radiant could be plainly seen, and during the short time remaining for observation the meteors were seen at the rate of 25 or 50 an hour.

New York, Nov. 17.—A special dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington, says: "The shower of Leonids will not occur this season. The brilliant spectacle has been announced one year too soon."

This announcement has just been made by Dr. J. B. See, one of the most advanced astronomers in the government's service. Dr. See has charge of the 26-inch equatorial telescope at the naval observatory. He intimated that he was able to reach a conclusion concerning the Leonids based upon careful astronomical calculations that would not harmonize with views heretofore held by astronomers. He stated, with great positiveness, that the meteorical display, which has been a mere sputter this year, would be repeated at about this date in November next year, with a brilliancy quite equal, if not superior to any of the tri-century displays with which the modern world has been startled.

SAMOAN PARTITION.

New York, Nov. 20.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: It is the expectation of Secretary Hay that the theaty for the partition of Samoa will be finally disposed of this week. Ambassador Choate is understood to have mailed the text of the agreement reached by Germany and Great Britain. When this is received final arrangements for signing the treaty will be made.

There is no doubt that this government is agreeable to the action taken by the other powers in relation to Savii and Upolu, so that nothing remains to be done except to formally sign the convention.

KILLED 3,000 SHEEP.

Denver, Col., Nov. 21.—A special to the Republican from Craig, Col., says: Last week 3,000 sheep belonging to the Geddes Sheep company were driven from Wyoming into Routt county to the range 40 miles northwest of Craig. Last Saturday 50 masked men captured the herders and then proceeded to kill the entire flock. The herders were warned not to bring any more sheep into Colorado and were released. These are the first sheep that have been brought into this section for several years.

ELIMINATE THE TRUSTS.

Springfield, O., Nov. 21.—The elimination of trusts is the principal topic before the National grange in session here. Yesterday a committee was appointed to define a trust; to show its effect on the farmer, and then to submit plans for annihilating it. Lively discussion is expected when this committee reports. Officers will be elected to-day, and the place for holding the next meeting decided. order is said to be in good condition, although it is admitted that a number of dormant granges need prodding up in some vigorous manner not yet decided upon

Cincinnati University's Gift.

Cincinnati, Nov. 16.—Mr. David Sinton yesterday presented to the Cincinnati university $100,000 endowment, with no condition except that the money is to be used in the academic part of the university.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

R RADWAY'S R READY R RELIEF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has stood unrivaled before the public for fifty years as a Pain Remedy. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Sprains, Bruises, Sore Muscles, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, "The Grip," Pneumonia, and all Inflammations. Internally for all bowel pains, Colic, Diarrhœa. 50 cts. per bottle, sold by druggists. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, New York.

LEARY'S WORK AT GUAM.

New York, Nov. 21.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

Governor Leary, of Guam, or "the Island of Guam," as it is called on the official gubertorial seal, is having novel experiences for an American in an altogether unique community, but the infrequency of communication with the outside world permits little information to reach Washington regarding this innovation in colonial establishments.

The report, which is dated October 11, gives a terse resume of affairs in the captain's dominion since the last mail. It shows that the islanders are inordinately lazy, having acquired the habits of their ancestors of raising only such crops as will keep their bodies and souls together, and that they cannot be easily induced to learn the value of money or exercise their earning power. With a minimum of exertion, they are satisfied if they do not starve. The whole island is full of examples of neglected opportunities, which are so distasteful to Americans.

He says he wants an ice machine, none of the water on the island being of potable temperature. He has established the seat of government at Agana, six miles from Port Louis d'Apra, and over this distance his men have had to haul all the material for the buildings they are erecting, as well as all supplies.

But the interesting part of the report relates to the reforms begun, of which the governor says: "Having disposed of the priests, rapid progress will be made, and no further resistance will be encountered."

He explains the two orders, which were printed in English in the customary official form on the first English printing press in the islands, and distributed broadcast. The first of these is calculated to compel each adult native to contribute to the support of the government by engaging in food production. This order was dated October 4, and directs all who have no trade to plant cereals, vegetables, etc., under more or less severe penalties. It is stipulated that each citizen shall have at least twelve hens and one sow, and continue in possession of them indefinitely. They must bring eggs, chickens and vegetables to sell to the governor's house and to the barracks at stated intervals, and they must pay their taxes and discharge other indebtedness.

The other order, issued September 15, was more radical. It demands that concubinage, which was general all over the island, shall stop immediately. In this order, Governor Leary moralizes as follows to the natives:

"The existing custom of raising families of illegitimate children is repulsive to ideas of decency, antagonistic to moral advancement, incompatible with the generally recognized customs of civilized society, a violation of the accepted principles of Christianity, and a most degrading injustice to the innocent offspring, who are not responsible for the conditions of their unfortunate existence."

The governor, in conclusion, commanded immediate wedlock for the whole adult population, and made the license and civil ceremony free until November 3. As a result, the officers in charge of the licenses and marriages were worried half to death, until nearly everybody on the island was legally married. There was a rush to obey the order, and, in fact, the people have shown a disposition to be obedient to any suggestion from their governor.

AN ATROCIOUS CHARGE.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 21.—Lieutenant Hall, of Lawrence, of the Twentieth Kansas regiment, in a letter to the Journal yesterday, made the charges that Colonel Metcalf, recently brevetted brigadier general for gallantry in the Philippines, shot an unarmed and supplicating Filipino prisoner, and in support of it furnishes the affidavits of Private Husky, of the Twentieth Kansas, and First Lieutenant Ferguson, of the Thirty-sixth infantry.

Officials Will Investigate.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The officials of the war department are surprised to hear of the charges made against Colonel Metcalf, for whom a very high opinion is entertained in army circles. Secretary Root explained the belief that the charges were not true, but said he had no information regarding the matter, of which he had not heard anything until given the press report. In view of the high rank of the officer and of the explicit account regarding the alleged crime contained in the affidavits accompanying the charges, it is thought that the officials will take formal action with a view to ascertaining the accuracy of the published statement.

Metcalf Denies Charge.

Elyria, O., Nov. 21.—Colonel Wilder Metcalf, charged by Lieutenant Hall of having shot a Filipino prisoner, was in the city last night visiting old friends. The Associated Press correspondent found him at the opera house and informed him of the nature of the accussation. He said he did not know what Lieutenant Hall referred to, and that he could not comprehend how he came to make any such statement unless it was due to the fact that the lieutenant was not recommended for promotion. He declared that the charge was absolutely false. "I don't understand what Hall means by his story," declared the colonel. "You may say for me that I enter a general denial."

TRAIN ROBBERY.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 16.—A special dispatch to the News from Erie, Pa., says: A daring attempt was made by a gang of masked men to rob Lake Shore train No. 2 between Erie and Conneaut at 1 o'clock this morning. The robbers boarded the train at Ashtabula, where it stopped to take water. At a lonely place called Dock Junction, two miles east of Conneaut, the express messenger stepped from one car to another for the purpose of checking up some express bills when one of the gang sprang into the car and broke into the several packages. But before he could get to where the money envelopes were the messenger returned and seeing the robber at work gave the alarm. The other members of the gang who were standing guard on the platform of the west end of the car pulled the bell rope and when the train stopped jumped off and made their escape in the darkness.

KILLED BY A RAM

Cincinnati, Nov. 20.—Asel P. Stone, 80 years old, living a few miles north of Harrison, was killed by a vicious ram. The ram began his attack some seventy yards from the point where the body was found.

The discovery was not made until six o'clock in the evening, when his son, Edward Stone, with whom his father lived, instituted a search for his missing parent. The body was badly mangled, the neck having been dislocated and three ribs broken, besides several bruises about the head. As the field is hilly where the body was found, it is thought that his neck was broken by having been pitched headlong by the angry beast.

WHAT WORCESTER SAYS.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—Dean C. Worcester, member of the Philippine commission, spoke at Central Music hall last night upon "The Philippine Question." The address, which was delivered under the auspices of the Hamilton club, a local Republican organization, was received with every manifestation of approval. Mr. Worcester followed in the main the line of argument regarding the retention of the Philippines which has been given in the report of the Philippine commisson. There was a large attendance. His address in part was as follows:

"If all the accusations brought by those who declaim against our so-called crime in the Philippines, are true, indeed, we have committed a great transgression against the people of these islands. I propose to take up some of the alleged facts often quoted in support of these serious charges and scrutinize them somewhat closely. I shall try to make my examination wholly dispassionate."

Dean Worcester then took up various arguments presented against the American policy in the Philippines, and quoting from senate documents, from the proclamations of Aguinaldo and from a mass of evidence, most of which has been made public heretofore, answered the several criticisms. His answers were directed specially to the arguments "of a gentleman who recently addressed an audience from the rostrum on which I stand."

He also stated that members of Aguinaldo's own cabinet testified before the commission to the fact that even after his proclamation of June 18 he freely admitted that no American had ever promised him independence for his people. The speaker added:

"It has been often stated that our consul at Singapore, Mr. Spencer Pratt, exceeded his authority and made the promise in question, if not directly, at least indirectly. I am indebted to Admiral Dewey for the statement that Mr. Pratt is ready to take oath to never having made any such promise, and I may add that legal proceedings, brought by Mr. Pratt against a publisher for this and other charges, resulted successfully."

At another point the speaker said:

"I have no hesitation in saying that the United States did infinitely more than Aguinaldo's army toward driving out and destroying Spanish power in the Philippine islands. If our claim to sovereignty was shadowy what shall we say as to the claim of a tribe representing less than one-sixth of the population of the islands; and exercising jurisdiction over but a small part of the Philippine territory?"

MISSIONARY WORK.

New York, Nov. 20.—Aggressive missionary work in the islands acquired by the United States in the war with Spain has been determined upon by the board of managers of missions of the Protestant Episcopal church in this country. This decision, which was reached at a meeting of the board held in this city, is the result of long deliberation by the authorities of the church. At the general conference held in Washington a year ago, a commission of increased responsibilities was appointed to investigate the question. This commission, Bishop Doane, of Albany, chairman, reported in favor of the extension of work to the islands at the missionary council recently at St. Louis. The report was unanimously accepted by the council, and the commission instructed to lay the matter before the board of managers.

The plans of the board for work in the new fields are outlined in the following resolutions adopted as a result of Bishop Doane's report:

Resolved, That a special committee of the board be appointed to make known the opportunities and necessity for work which shall not only care for our own citizens, civilians and soldiers, in this new possession and in these new fields of responsibility, but shall also plant the church in those islands with such strength and attractiveness as to show to the natives themselves the better way of the church, which in the language of one of them, is "Catholic, but not Roman."

Resolved, That the appeal of this committee shall ask for instant and generous gifts; first, toward church buildings in Cuba, Porto Rico and Manila; secondly, for an increased clerical staff in the first two named places, and for the reinforcement of the clergy who are now working in Manila; thirdly, for the opening of schools in the three places and the sending out of Christian women to work in them as teachers and also to aid in the care of the sick; and, fourthly, for a large supply of Spanish prayer books.

Resolved, That the presiding bishop be asked to appoint the bishop of Shanghai to take the work in Manila under his foresight; that the Bishop of Chicago be asked to make a visitation to Porto Rico this winter, and that the bishop of Pennsylvania, who is to make a visitation to Cuba, be asked to visit Porto Rico as well, if the bishop of Chicago is unable to go.

COL. G. R. DAVIS ILL.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—Colonel George R. Davis, who was director general of the world's fair, is lying critically ill at his home in this city. Colonel Davis is suffering from heart disease, with complications. His illness took a serious turn Tuesday, and to-day there are grave doubts as to his recovery.

Oklahoma Statehood.

Guthrie, O. T., Nov. 20.—The statehood convention which closed Saturday appointed a committee to draw a memorial to Congress asking that Oklahoma be granted statehood with her present boundaries. A lobby of fifteen persons, was also appointed to go to Washington. Delegate Dennis T. Flinn, left for the capitol to-day armed with bills in behalf of statehood and free homes for Oklahoma. Flinn's statehood bill is said to be similar to the one introduced in the last Congress. It will provide for immediate statehood, leaving to Congress the right to annex other lands at such times as it may see fit.

Transfer of $11,000,000.

San Francisco, Nov. 16.—The Call today says the number of shares of Southern Pacific railway stock sold by Mrs. Stanford to the Huntington-Speyer syndicate was 283,000, for $11,320,000, and that Mrs. Stanford has already transferred $11,000,000 to the endowment fund of the Leland Stanford, jr., university. The total endowment of the university is now placed at $25,740,000.

TESTIMONY POURS IN!

Proving the Value of the Slocum System in

Consumption, Asthma, Weak Lungs, Catarrh, La Grippe and Wasting Diseases.

FREE OFFER TO OUR READERS.

From all parts of the country proof comes daily which shows that the Slocum system of treatment is doing a grand work in tens of thousands of homes where sickness and suffering had previously held victims in an iron grasp.

Consumption—the arch enemy of mankind—has carried away more people than all other diseases combined since the world began. Its ravages have been felt in every grade and walk in life, and yet all the money in the world a few years back could not stay this grim monster of death!

It remained for that medical genius and labratory expert, Dr. T. A. Slocum, to solve the problem of destroying the consumptive bacilli. Since the day he began sending out his discoveries he has been the sole means of saving more than 80,000 people from a consumptive's grave.

Here is some of the latest evidence, which breathes of health and new life to all who heed it.

Mr. Wm. H. Epps, South Boston, Va., writes:

"I suffered from weak lungs for two years and had despaired of relief. I rapidly lost flesh and became very weak. I employed a well-known doctor and he failed to do me any good. I then sent for another doctor, with no better results, and finally began to take cod liver oil and several remedies for consumption, but all to no purpose. Hearing of Dr. Slocum's wonderful discoveries I sent for a full course of his remedies, and the effect was magical. I continued the treatment faithfully and was cured. It is a wonderful blessing to humanity."

Mr. Richard Blank, Allegheny City, Pa., writes:

"I was a chronic sufferer for two years from catarrh of the head. Every time I got cold I suffered fearfully. My doctor could only give me temporary relief, but the Slocum treatment cured me in seven weeks."

These are merely samples of thousands. The Slocum treatment is a positive and masterly cure for all diseases where indicated. It heals raw mucous surfaces, restores the diseased tissues, and builds flesh and strength.

This great system of medicine consists of four separate preparations, to be used together, and will banish every complication found in consumption, la grippe and its after effects, catarrh, bronchitis, lung debility, loss of strength, wasting away, etc.

Determined to prove the merits of his discoveries, Dr. Slocum again offers for a limited time his

FREE TREATMENT

to all sufferers who write. Simply send your express and postoffice addresses to Dr. T. A. Slocum, 98 Pine street, New York, stating that you read the offer in the Toledo Blade, and he will promptly send a full course FREE treatment fresh from his laboratories.

Editor's Note.—This splendid free offer to our readers is genuine, and we hope every sufferer will write the Doctor at once, and also request all suffering friends to do the same.

Markets and Crops.

LAST WEEK'S TRADE.

New York, Nov. 18.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The signs of shrinkage in the new demand for iron and steel products become more clear, and prices of pig are maintained without change and billets are quoted lower only because premiums for early deliveries are no longer paid. Plates are quoted lower at the east. The strength of bars at the west is largely due to the great demand for cars, of which it is said that 1,000 per day are ordered, but at the east prices are a shade lower. The new demand does not make up for the rapid completion of old orders in some lines, so that competition of works weakens prices.

Shipments of boots and shoes fall off, and yet are larger than in any previous year; for the first two weeks in November 183,281 cases against 163,759 in 1897 and 146,972 in 1894, and less in all other years. Advances asked, especially since the recent rise in leather, have prevented much buying, though many works still have business ahead for some time.

Textile manufacturers are doing well, although in woolens the speculation in material threatens to cause some embarrassment. Sales of wool were again heavy, 21,642,311 pounds at the three chief markets, making in two weeks 41,823,811 pounds, against 17,437,100 pounds last year, when the mills were well employed. Prices are a shade stronger for fine washed eastern fleece, and for fine and medium delaine, so that the entire list averages about an eighth of a cent higher. Worsted goods are in good demand and have been advanced in price with some flannels. Carpets also have been active, with prices advanced 5 per cent for the season.

Cotton goods continue to advance with a strong demand and with belief in a short crop, so that some have been for the time entirely withdrawn from the market by the mills, while bleached were advanced to the highest quotation for four years. Conflicting estimates still make the cotton market excited, but the increased sales by planters and shipments from plantations appear to have had rather more influence than short crop estimates, though from high authorities.

Wheat declined a fraction, but fully recovered, although Atlantic exports were only 2,976,551 bushels, flour included, against 3,968,768 for the same week last year, and Pacific exports 720,793 bushels against 1,988,768 last year. The course of the market is the more noteworthy because western receipts are much reduced, being only 5,887,867 bushels against 10,337,311 last year. Corn declined a fraction, with heavier exports than last year and smaller receipts.

Failures for the week were 219 in the United States, against 223 last year, and 20 in Canada.

The Cotton Report.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The statistician of the department of agriculture in a report sent to press, says the fact that the preliminary official estimate of the cotton crop several times has turned out to be an under-estimate, has been due in every instance to a failure to keep pace with the rapid expansion of the productive area. When, therefore, the very large crop of last year made it manifest that the acreage had increased beyond both official and almost all commercial estimates, it was determined to institute a special and very thorough investigation into the entire crop situation this year. The productive area last year is found to be about 25,000,000 acres, and that for the present year to be about 23,500,000 acres, with a probability that the final returns will show the present acreage to have been below rather than above the amount stated. The investigation discloses one of the smallest average yields per acre in many years, and in estimating the total crop at a maximum of 9,500,000 bales, a substantial and most ample allowance has been made for any tendency to take a too pessimistic view of the situation, the indications at the present moment pointing to a crop of less than 9,000,000 bales. The report further says:

In his capacity as cotton expert to the United States commission, the statistician has had the preparation of the United States cotton exhibit for the Paris exposition, and his duties in that connection have afforded him additional facilities for ascertaining the actual condition of the crop in every part of the country. The unimpeachable evidence that has come to him in that capacity is in every way confirmatory of the most unfavorable reports.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
Toledo, O., Nov. 21, 1899.

The Past Week's Markets.

Trade in wheat during the past week has been rather dull, and prices have kept within small limits. There have been no market features. Receipts have been fair. At the close to-day, wheat for cash was up ½c, compared with a week ago, and for future delivery there has been little alteration. Corn has been dull, comparatively speaking, and there has been nothing in the situation to stimulate trade. Husking is not turning out as well as anticipated. Rains in the west and southwest to-day, checking delivery, caused firmness. Prices are a fraction higher than for the corresponding day last week. Clover seed receipts have been very fair. It has been discovered that there are 10,000 bags more seed in this market than expected, and the result has been a decline, although prices closed steady.

Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-Day.

There was an easy tone to wheat to-day at the opening, although prices were about unchanged compared with the preceding day. The increase shown in the visible yesterday had a tendency to cause ease. Trade dragged along and prices kept within small limits. Receipts were liberal. Northwestern receipts, 1,125 cars, compared with 894 last week and 2,177 a year ago for corresponding day. Near the close good buying for foreign account was reported and Bradstreets' showing had a helping effect upon prices. The markets closed within ½c of the highest point of the day.

Prices of wheat to-day:

Dec.—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Toledo	69⅞	69⅞	69⅝	69⅞
Chicago	66⅞	67⅛	66⅝	67⅛
New York	72½-¾a	b72⅝	72⅛	b72⅝
St. Louis	a68⅝	68⅝-¾	68⅛	68⅝-¾
Minneapolis	63¼	63⅝	a63⅛	63⅝
Duluth	b65⅝	65⅞	b65⅝	65⅞

At Chicago May wheat opened at 71c; high, 71¼c; low, 70⅞c; close, 71⅛c. At New York May wheat opened at 75⅝c asked; close, 76⅛c bid. At St. Louis May wheat opened at 72⅝c; close, 72⅞c. At Minneapolis May wheat opened at 67⅜@67¼c, and closed at 67⅜@67⅞c.

Puts on December wheat at Chicago, 67⅛c; calls, 67⅝c. Puts on May wheat, 71c; calls, 71⅝c. Puts on May corn, 33⅛c bid; calls, 33⅝@33⅞c.

Special from Lamson Bros.: Bradstreet's shows: Wheat, increase, 716,000 bushels. Last year increase, 10,864,000 bushels. Corn, decrease, 591,000. Oats, decrease, 917,000 bushels.

Oats at Chicago for November, 23⅝c; December, 23⅝c; high, 23⅝c; low, 23⅛c; close, 23⅝c; May, 23⅞@23⅝c; close, 25⅛c.

Pork at Chicago for November, $8.10; December, $8.02; high, $8.15; low, $8.02; close, $8.10.

Lard at Chicago for November, $4.90; December, $4.85; high, $4.90; low, $4.85; close, $4.90.

Corn shows an advance of ⅛c to ⅜c since yesterday. The markets opened firm on wet weather in the west and southwest, which interfered with the marketing. Prices held well and closed firm. At Chicago November corn sold for 32⅝c; December, 32⅜c; high, 32⅝c; low, 32⅛c; close, 32⅝c; May, 33⅜@33⅝c; close, 33⅝c. At New York December corn opened at 39⅝c asked, and closed at 40c asked; May, 39⅛c asked; close, 39⅝c asked.

Liverpool spot wheat ½d higher to ¼d lower; futures steady to ⅛c higher.

Total clearances wheat and flour 252,000 bushels. Corn, 216,000.

Paris wheat unchanged to 5c higher; flour, 5c higher.

Antwerp wheat unchanged.

Primary receipts of wheat, 1,140,109 bushels; same time last year, 1,968,000. Shipments, 509,344 bushels, against 1,239,000 same time last year. Receipts of corn, 522,555 bushels; same time last year, 590,000. Shipments, 333,312 bushels; same time last year, 869,000.

The Close at Toledo—Wheat, Higher.

Cash wheat, ¼c higher, and December and May, ⅛c up at the Toledo Exchange, compared with yesterday's close. Trade dull for cash, but active for future delivery. Prices were firm at the close.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 69c; close, 69½c.

December wheat, 69⅝c, 69¾c, 69⅝c, then 69⅞c; May, 74⅛c, 74c, 74⅛c and close, 74⅜c bid.

Corn Dull, Steady.

Corn sold only to a moderate limit, with prices ruling steady. No. 2 mixed corn, 33⅛c; No. 3 corn, 31c; No. 3 yellow, 33c; No. 4 yellow, 30c; No. 2 mixed, December, 32⅝c then 32⅛c.

Oats—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 23½c; No. 2 mixed, May, 25⅛c; No. 2 white, 25⅛c; No. 4 white, 24½c.

Rye—Rejected; primary, 56c for No. 2.

Clover seed—Dull and about 15c lower on showing of 10,000 bags more here than anticipated. Prime seed, old, $4.80; prime cash, $5.55; then $5.50; December seed, $5.50; March, $5.72½, and close, $5.65. No. 2 seed, $4.25@4.15. Receipts, 650 bags; shipments, 1,080.

Toledo Produce Market.

Trade was fair to-day. Butter is in demand at figures given. Eggs sell well at quotations. Poultry is plentiful, with a fairly good demand. Prices steady today. Vegetables in good supply and steady.

Butter—Best creamery, 25@26c; dairy, 18@20c.

Eggs—Freshly gathered, 19c.

Vegetables—Turnips, bu., 35c; onions, bu., 25@30c; rutabagos, bu., 25c; carrots, bu., 30c; beets, bu., 25@30c; lettuce, lb., 10c; celery, dozen stalks, 25@40c; cabbages, per lb., 1c; squashes, dozen, 75c@$1.25; beans, bu., $1.70; potatoes, bu., 35c; sweet potatoes, bbl., Jersey, $2.25; Virginia, $1.65.

Tallow—Per pound, 4@4¼c.

Lard—No. 1 kettle rendered, 6c.

Hay—Timothy, No. 1, per ton, $11; No. 2, $10.

Straw—Per ton, car lots, $4; oat straw, $4.00@4.50.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.75, according to quality.

Hides—Green hides, light and cows, per lb., 8c; No. 2's and bulls, 7c; green calf, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2's, 9c; kip No. 1's, 9c; No. 2's, 7½c. Cured hides—No. 1's, 10c; No. 2's, 9c; No. 1 calf, 11½c; No. 2's, 10½c; sheep pelts, 25@85c.

Poultry—Chickens, dressed, lb., 8@9c; old fowls, 7½@8c; turkeys, dressed, 11½c; ducks and geese, 8@9c.

Fruits—Oranges, per 100, $1.75@2.00; lemons, box, $3.50; cranberries, bu., $2.00; quart 8c; apples, bu., 50@75c.

Dressed Meats—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $5.50; beef, lb., 6¼@8½c; calves, lb., 8c; mutton, 6½c; lambs, 8c.

Linseed Oil—For single barrels, per gallon, raw, 48c; boiled, 47c.

Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new, per bbl., $10.49; short mess, $12.00; short clear, $11.00; hams, sugar cured, heavy, per lb., 8@8½c; light hams, per lb., 8c; bologna sausage, lb., 3c; fresh sausage per lb., 7c.

Beeswax—Per pound, 20@23c.

Feed, per ton—Middlings in 100 lb. sacks, $15; screenings, in 100 lb. sacks, $15; bran, $14.50.

Turpentine—Per gallon, 56c.

Linseed Oil Meal—Per ton, $25; per 100 lbs., $1.30.

Corn in ear—New, per 100 lbs., 35@40c; old, 50c.

Furs—Muskrat, 2@10c; raccoon, 10@90c; mink, 25c@$1.50; skunk, 25c@$1.25; gray fox, 75c; red fox, $1.25.

Grain and Produce.

New York, Nov. 21.—Butter—Receipts, 5,800 packages; market quiet; western creamery, 21@28c; June creamery, 20@24½c; factory, 15½@17c. Cheese—Receipts, 3,925 packages; market quiet; small, 12@12½c; finest October, 12@12 c; large fancy September, 12½@12¾c; large October finest, 11½c. Eggs—Receipts, 9,515 packages; market quiet; western ungraded at mark, 14@20c. Sugar—Raw, steady; refined, steady. Coffee, firm; No. 7, 6⅛c.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Close: Wheat—Dec., 67⅛@67¼c; May, 71⅛c. Corn—Nov., 32⅝c; Dec., 32⅜@32⅝c; Jan., 31⅝c; May, 33⅝c. Oats—Nov., 23⅛c; Dec., 23⅛c; May, 24⅞c. Pork—Nov., $8.10; Dec., $8.10; Jan., $9.52; May, $9.65. Lard—Nov., $4.90; Dec., $4.90; Jan., $5.12½; May, $5.30@5.32½. Ribs—Nov., $4.85@4.87½; Dec., $4.85@4.87½; Jan., $4.95@4.97½; May, $5.10@5.12½. Flax—Cash N. W., $1.30@1.30½; S. W., $1.30½@1.30½; Dec., $1.29; May, $1.29.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Cattle—Receipts 5,000; best grade, steady; others slow; cow market about steady; canners, active; stockers and feeders, steady; beeves, $4.40@6.90; cows, $3.00@4.00; heifers, $3.50@5.00; canners, $2.00@3.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.75; Texas grass steers, $3.25@4.25; Texas fed beeves, $4.50@5.75; westerns, $4.00@5.70. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 29,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 35,000; left over, 1,637; market strong to shade higher; top, $4.15; mixed and butchers, $3.85@4.05; good to choice heavy, $3.95@4.10; rough heavy, $3.80@3.90; light, $3.75@4.00; bulk of sales, $3.90@4.00.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Nov. 21.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts, 25 cars; market active and generally 5c higher than yesterday's closing prices, selling generally in straight loads with stags and roughs out, at $4.10; stags and roughs, $3.00@3.50; closing steady with all sold.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 21.—The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been liberal of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.00; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.50; common, $2.25@3.25; canners cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, active at $3.00@4.00; milch cows, active at $30@50; calves, active at $5.00@6.50. Sheep and lambs, easy; prime lambs, $4.25@4.50; mixed, $3.25@4.25; culls, $1.50@2.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $3.90@3.95; Yorkers, $3.85@3.90; pigs, $3.70@3.75; roughs, $2.75@3.60; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 21.—(Elrick Bro.'s special report to The Blade.) Cattle—Receipts, 4 cars; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 5 cars; market active and 10c higher; Yorkers and pigs, $4.25@4.30; mediums and heavies, $4.20. Sheep—Receipts, 5 cars; market firm at yesterday's prices.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

Close of the Stock Market at New York This Afternoon.

New York, Nov. 21.—Prices of a majority of prominent stocks fell a fraction at the opening. Sugar declined ⅜ and Leather a point. There was support in Manhattan which lifted the price after a small opening loss.

Most of the active specialties were inclined to work downwards in sympathy with a break in Leather to 18½. Except for Sugar, Union Bag and New Jersey Central declines were restricted to fractions. Baltimore & Ohio preferred yielded sharply on persistent profit-taking, but activity in the railways fell off. Tennessee Coal rose 2 and Manhattan advanced a point, but the general list did not respond.

Strength in several of the usually inactive stocks benefited the general market a trifle. Great Northern preferred bounded up 2⅝; Glucose Sugar, 2¼, and North American, 2⅛ per cent. Generally speaking there was little doing in the standard stocks, recent speculative leaders lapsing into dullness. An easier tone characterized the bond market, but offerings were light.

Corrected daily by D. U. Crockett, 3 Spitzer Building.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Steel Wire	48½	48¾	48½	48¼
Am. Sugar	153½	153⅝	150⅝	150⅝
Am. Tobacco	118	118⅝	117⅞	117½
Atchison, com.	23	23	22⅝	22⅝
Atchison, pfd.	66	66⅛	65⅛	65⅛
Brooklyn R. T.	87⅝	88⅜	87⅝	87
C., B. & Q.	132⅞	132⅞	132	132⅞
Chesp. & Ohio	27⅝	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝
Con. Tobacco	42¾	43	42⅝	43
Federal Steel, com.	58⅝	58¾	58	58
Federal Steel, pfd.	80⅞	80⅞	80½	80
General Electric	126½	126½	126¾	125
Kansas & Texas pfd	...	...	...	...
Leather, pfd.	82⅝	82⅝	81¾	81⅞
Louisville & Nashv.	86⅜	86⅜	85	85
Manhattan	101⅞	102½	101⅞	102⅞
Missouri Pacific	48⅛	48¼	48⅛	48½
North. Pacific, com.	55⅝	55⅝	55⅛	55¼
North. Pacific, pfd.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅛	75⅛
New York Central	136⅞	137⅞	136⅞	137⅞
Pacific Mail	45	46	45	45
People's Gas	113⅛	114⅜	113⅛	113⅝
Reading	...	...	...	21⅛
Rock Island	113⅜	113⅞	113⅛	113⅛
St. Paul	125⅛	126	125⅛	125⅝
South. Ry., pfd.	57⅞	57⅞	57	57
South. Pacific	42⅞	43⅜	42⅞	42⅞
Tenn. Coal & Iron	114	114	113⅛	113⅞
Texas Pacific	19	19	18⅞	18⅞
Union Pacific, com.	49⅛	49⅛	49	49⅛
Union Pacific, pfd.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
Wabash, pfd.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
Western Union	87⅝	88	87⅞	88

New York, Nov. 21.—Money on call firm at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange easy with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85¼@4.85½ for demand and at $4.81¼@4.81½ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.82½ and $4.87. Commercial bills, $4.80@4.81. Silver certificates, 58⅝@59½c. Bar silver, 58¼c. Mexican dollars, 47½c.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week:

	Nov. 21.	Nov. 14.
U. S. 4's (new) coupons	132	132¾
U. S. 4's (new) registered	132	132¾
U. S. 5's coupons	111	111¾
U. S. 5's registered	111	111¾
U. S. 4's (old) coupons	113	113¾
U. S. 4's (old) registered	112	112¾
U. S. 2's registered	101	100½
U. S. 3's coupons	109½	109½
U. S. 3's registered	109	109½

Trade.

Trade during the past week, in a general way, has been active. The holiday trade promises to be unusually large.

Oil Market.

Tiona	$1.73
Scio	1.58
Pennsylvania	1.58
Barnesville	1.48
Corning	1.41
New Castle	1.33
North Lima	1.12
South Lima	1.07
Indiana	1.07

Oil City, Pa., Nov. 20.—Credit balances, $1.68; certificates, closed $1.58 bid for cash. Shipments, 107,772 barrels; average shipments, 86,989 barrels; runs, 37,473 barrels; average runs, 78,856 barrels.

Chicago Provisions.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Provisions were firm with corn and higher hog prices. The demand was light and the opening at a shade gain over yesterday's close. January pork opened at $9.47½@9.50; January lard at $5.10@5.12½, and January ribs at $4.95@4.97½, all selling practically unchanged from initial prices.

The Cotton Market.

New York, Nov. 21.—The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 1 to 3 points on moderate local support and absence of bear opposition. The confidence of the room trade was based on small receipts at the ports. The early cables were a signal disappointment but had no other effort than to cause timid parties to hold aloof. As the session progressed prices slowly advanced on straggling demand from shorts and leading bulls. Subsequent cables from Liverpool noted a reaction in sympathy without steadiness. Wall street commission house brokers were singularly destitute of orders and the direct wires failed to bring in the usual aggregation of business from the west and south. In brief, this morning's market was one of those peculiar "dull-steady" affairs which occasionally attract attention. New Orleans and Liverpool bought the near months in a small way around the opening.

Futures opened steady. November, $7.15; December, $7.22; January, $7.25; February, $7.31; March, $7.34; April, $7.36; May, $7.38; June, $7.37; July, $7.39; August, $7.35.

Spot cotton, steady; middling uplands 7 9-16c; middling gulf, 7 13-16c.

Wool.

From Dun's Review: "Again the sales at Boston are of enormous magnitude, 16,217,776 pounds for the week, and at the three chief markets 21,642,311 pounds, making in two weeks of November 41,823,811 pounds. It is quite unnecessary to say that a large share of these sales is for speculation, since the transactions at Boston only have been 300,224,526 pounds this year thus far, against 114,731,619 last year, when the works were quite fairly employed, and at Philadelphia sales have been 96,600,000 pounds, with 42,000,000 pounds at New York—the entire clip for the year being only 275,000,000 pounds. But the market is excited and still advancing, some dealers having cleared up their whole stock, while others are locked up by orders to hold whatever they have consigned. Many mills here-of-r... are in the market to buy, and there is meanwhile heavy buying of woolen goods. At Philadelphia the average quotations by Coates Brothers is about an eighth of a cent higher than before, washed X and XX fleece and fine and medium delaine showing slight advances."

From Bradstreet's: "The wool market is excited, and prices are steadily advancing. Boston's sales for the week have been about 15,000,000 pounds, as against 12,000,000 last week and 15,000,000 two weeks ago. The past month's business foots up to over 60,000,000 pounds, which is unprecedented for that market. As a result of the large demand, prices have been advancing and the stock of wool on hand is getting very low. The demand continues both for speculation and for consumption, most of the purchases being for the latter purpose, however. The export demand continues too and better prices can be obtained abroad than are ruling here, for, notwithstanding the recent advances, this is still the lowest market in the world. Most of the operations are still in territory, Texas and Oregon wools, and other domestic grades. The outlook is still for higher prices."